The Saturday Evening Post.

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RIGINAL POETRY.

ACE IN PHILADELPHIA.

DE V.—TO SUSAN BELL.

as mollis gracilis te puer in rosa," &c.

ar, O Susan, is your care,
r quantum stiffened hair?
what may be that coxcomb's name
him I saw, and gravely'd the bliss,
dges your lips a kiss?—
Susan Bell, you're much to blame!

an very pretty bower,
ined from the Chinese tower,
your lips with rapture meet;
en all around you bloom'd,
the summer'd fop presumed
with a prize so rich, so sweet!

est at this scene were white
ed or rage at his delight,
some blush'd burning red with shame!
shall never be forgot,
ither blush'd—for you did not,
an Bell, you're much to blame!

your window chance to pass,
standing at your glass,
your hair or rub your cheeks;
e like that puppy's eye,
you think, for him you sigh,
my word and so you speaks.

ere long, shall surely find,
a most inconstant mind,
you make our sex your game;
ere twenty days or so,
will him for another beau,
an Bell, you're much to blame!

spring glass nor specs,
the failings of your sex,
ay of their faults to find;
their long, and mark'd them well,
ssing them, Susan Bell—
ss of woman kind.

s no you're given a flat,
not be content with that,
ll that I from you may claim!
or sharp, I have no doubt,
he better will turn out—
Susan Bell, you're much to blame!

ne seldom been to sea,
ender, of a storm there be,
the waves with fury rise—
their foaming crests on high,
all response to the sky—
sailors see without surprise.

with me—I know your ways,
ish your beaux astonish'd gaze,
you change from wild to tame,
me to wild,—alas! I say,
each woman—been cast away!—
Susan Bell, you're much to blame!

TO ———.

the late Col. W. T. Washington.

SAILETES IN GRAECE.

the cup, I'll drink to her
ed in youth beyond the wave;
bright the days appear,
'd as hers and passion's slave.

and smoothly swept they by,
endless left my laughing brow,
clear bedews mine eye,
ering on them ever now.

the cup; I'll drink to her
ed in youth beyond the wave,
I fay the starting tear—
would such sorrow shame the brave!

e pause on me to think,
me with many a burning kiss;
the cup, and let me drink
one more existence blue.

when my heart was young,
ver my path were strewed,
heart with grief was wrung,
e path was marked with blood.

Sweeters its rich perfume
hose magnolia round us threw,
Sicily's cheerless gloom
darkness my bosom knew.

ost bosom's skilled in pain,
ish be her no longer near—
ll weep, and let me drain
deep tale to love and her.

this cup; I'll drink to her
e whirled the stormy wave;
those evil shall a fear,
ight on me the foeman's glaive.

this cup, tho' evermore
er and me may roll the wave;
this life of sorrow o'er,)
gain meet beyond the grave.

TO SCIO.

hird churches once so gay,
ering now into decay;
th weeds are overgrown,
herpent coils round the altar stone.

mples and thy marble halls,
pictures grand which graced their walls,
ntrayed—for the *Moslem* foe
d thy lofty columns low.

st where once the busy throng
ed fro all the day long,
ried—and the hare
ll quite undisturbed there.

ch sword thy sons has slain,
bones lie bleaching on the plain;
ers have felt the smarts
ted within their hearts.

ves, are held as slaves—
e're borne across the waves—
from the wife is torn,
maids and matrons mourn.

s which now in ruins lie,
hasting, mirth, and revelry;
ay, her pomp, her brave,
ong in the silent grave.

grand the olive grows,
ch pleasure I did rove,
ished—all is lone,
on bright and beauteous shone. M.

AD'S REFLECTIONS.

sunk into the west,
the day was hush'd to rest,
was wafted through the air,
ed moving in his chair.

young," said he, "but now am old;
lived a thousand suns have roll'd;
ves been acted on the earth
day and that which gave me birth.

the world, and have pursu'd it long—
be peace, but often sought it wrong;
complain—I soon must die,
ering on my bones will lie.

near to hand when o'er my grave
willow's fragile top shall wave;
ll be that know, and none the more
beneath that tree lies wasting there.

ther well my youthful day, May,
and merry as the month
ded down life's pursuit dreams
the vanish'd as a stream.

ed brighter days to-day before,
lessons conned o'er and o'er;
d as—year after year went by,
each moment I was I.

lived a life, without a fear,
, I'll say my being here—
the mass man's common doom,
ared and welcome to the tomb."

GREEN MOUNTAIN BARD.

THE RHINOCEROS, OR UNICORN.

The Boston Traveller contains a very particular account of a Rhinoceros, recently brought to that city, from Calcutta, from which we extract the following:—

This Unicorn or one horned Rhinoceros, is yet scarcely fifteen months old, having been taken when quite young, and is four feet three inches in height, a trifle more than seven feet in length, and weighs upwards of two thousand pounds.—Animals of this class when full grown measure generally about twelve feet in length, nearly as much in circumference, and from six to seven feet in height, thus approaching that other unwieldy animal, the Elephant, in bulk and mass, though apparently much smaller, from the circumstance of their limbs being comparatively much shorter. We are told of this animal, what we believe, naturalists allow of the species generally, that its only distinct organ of touch, is the upper lip, which is very flexible. The under lip is like that of an ox, but the upper more like that of a horse; and he uses it as that creature does, to gather up hay from the rack or grass from the ground, but with this superior advantage, that the rhinoceros has the power of extending this lip to six or seven inches in length from the nose and then drawing it to a point.—With the lip thus extended the animal is able to grasp a stick or any small substance and hold it extremely fast.

The horn is brownish, very hard, and solid throughout, and when full grown, sometimes measures three feet in length and eighteen inches in circumference at the base. In the present instance it is just emerging from a large, bell-form protuberance which forms its basis, and was not at all discernible when leaving Calcutta.—The skin is one of its most valuable characteristics. It is of a blackish or deep brown hue, very tough, thick and naked. It is covered with large callous tubercles or granulations, reminding one of the ancient coat of mail; and lies about the neck in large plaits or folds. There is another fold from the shoulders to the fore-legs, and another from the hind part of the back to the thighs. The incrustations of the skin mentioned above, are smaller around the neck, and largest of all on the shoulders and hips. Though the skin generally appears to be entirely unelastic and impenetrable, the cuticle that is left bare between the folds, is soft and easily penetrated.

The head is larger in proportion than that of *the elephant*, with a very short neck, the ears are moderately large, broad and thin, and in this instance, one has received some injury and is withered to a size much smaller than the other; the eyes are very small, dull and sleepy, and so situated the animal can only see objects which are nearly in a direct line before it. It is worthy of notice too, that the eyes are situated nearer the nose than those of any other known quadruped. The shoulders are thick and heavy; and the back, instead of rising, as in the elephant, exhibits a considerable depression; the belly is somewhat pendulous like that of the hog; and the legs are very short, thick and strong, with hoofs divided into three parts, each pointing forwards.

The keeper feeds it at present with gram, a kind of pea, brought from Calcutta, milk, green vegetables, &c. It besides drinks from fifteen to twenty gallons of water per day. Though not of a ferocious nature, it appears to be quite untractable; and we are told is sometimes liable to paroxysms of rage. During the first month it was scarcely the size of a large dog, and is now not much above half the full grown size. Notwithstanding the shortness of its limbs, it exhibits great activity and is capable of running with great swiftness. As a compensation for imperfect vision, it has an attentive ear; and will listen with surprising steadiness to any kind of noise. Its sense of smell likewise is very delicate.

We subjoin a brief abstract of the Natural History of the *Rinoceros Unicornis*, or one-horned Rhinoceros. It is a genus of Mammalia, of the order Ferae:—Generic character, horn solid, perennial, conical, seated on the nose, but not adhering to the bone. It is supposed to be identified with the Unicorn mentioned in scripture. This quadruped is next in size to the Elephant. Its usual length, exclusive of the tail, is twelve feet; and the circumference of its body nearly the same. Its nose is armed with a horny substance, projecting, in the full grown animal, nearly three feet, and is a weapon of defence which secures it from almost every attack. Its upper lip seems to be used much in the same manner as the trunk of the Elephant is by that animal; with this it can grasp the shoots of trees and various other substances, and convey them to its mouth. The skin resembles a coat of mail lying in plaits over the body, and is so thick and hard as scarcely to be penetrable by the sharpest sabre, or even by a musket ball. These animals are to be found in Bengal, Siam, China, and in several countries of Africa; but they are far less numerous than Elephants, and of more sequestered habits. The female produces only one at a birth—at the end of two years the horn is only an inch long, and in six years it acquires the length only of nine inches; from whence the animal's progress towards maturity may be estimated. The Rhinoceros is usually inoffensive; but when provoked, *its anger is terrible* and impetuous. Its food consists entirely of vegetables, the tender branches of trees and succulent herbage, of which it will devour immense quantities. It resembles the swine in a strong predilection for wallowing in mire, and appears to delight in retired and cool situations, near lakes and streams. Owing to the formation of the eye, the sight is very defective, as it can see only what is directly before it, and when pursued, always flies in a straight line, removing every obstruction. Its senses of hearing and smelling are very acute, and on this account the hunters approach him against the wind. The flesh is eaten both in Africa and India.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

MODERN PHILOSOPHY—NO. I.

Modern philosophy is synonimous with scepticism. To doubt of every thing, or to deny the truth of doctrines and principles held to be fundamental and of vital importance, by a Newton, a Locke, and a Priestley, are essential at the present day to constitute a philosopher. It is not necessary that he should be able *to build up*—far from it: all that he has to do is *to pull down*. Accordingly, he will tell you that Moses was a necromancer, a mere conjurer; and that Jesus of Nazareth was a simple enthusiast; that the Jews and the Christians are, and always were, credulous fools; and that all such ignorant pretenders as the philosophers above mentioned, knew nothing whatever of the truth of religion!

This city has lately been visited by one of these peripatetic philosophers, who has, in a course of lectures, attempted to unsettle the faith of hundreds, and to rob them of the sweet consolations which that faith affords them. I attended the delivery of two of these lectures, and I can safely aver that I observed nothing which struck me so forcibly as the assurance and self-confidence of the lecturer. I am not aware that I discovered in them one original idea. The same things, I believe, have been said, with few exceptions, by French and English infidels, and some of them even by Christian preachers. Our philosopher was, however, very free in offering his own opinions; and he was *consistent* enough to interdict the use of them in others. After urging them on the attention of his auditors with characteristic confidence, and on a variety of topics, he exclaimed, "Let opinions alone!" *He* talked a great deal about the "moral faculties of man," which he illustrated by the instinct of brute animals, as manifested in the economy of "beavers" and "bees." It is curious enough to hear a *philosopher* talk about the *moral* qualities of beings whom he considers a mere machines. After representing man as a being irresistibly governed and controlled, in every action of life, by the circumstances in which he is placed; unable in a single instance to act in any other way than he does act; he still speaks of man as a *moral agent!*—At one time we are told that human beings are not subjects of praise or blame, merit or demerit, rewards or punishments; and at another, that all their actions are of a *moral* nature! In plain language,—men can neither do right nor wrong, and yet their conduct is either morally good or bad! Would there not be just as much sense in saying that the vane on the top of yonder spire, which is governed in its every movement by the wind, is a *moral* agent? If every action of man depends on the circumstances by which he is surrounded *alone*, the vane, in like manner, is entirely governed by the winds that influence and regulate all its movements.—They are *equally* passive *in themselves*, and, consequently, they are *equally* moral. And this is modern philosophy!

In what, then, does virtue consist? According to our peripatetic, in acting mechanically as passively, as circumstances may incline us. It is then, it seems, unphilosophical to imagine that there is any virtue in exerting the moral energies of our souls, in *opposition* to the pernicious tendency of circumstances. But I would seriously ask, if an individual, who has the misfortune to move in a circle where false notions of honor predominate, should be called upon to place his life and the life of a fellow being in jeopardy, how would he best prove his right to the character of a *moral man?* I answer, by exhibiting his *moral courage* in *resisting* the influence of those vicious circumstances by which he is surrounded, by a firm and resolute No.

But further. This philosophy destroys all responsibility. It exonerates man from all accountability: it relieves him from all blame, or censure, or self-reproach. Let his actions be ever so injurious to others or to himself, he ought never to suffer, *on that account*, either in mind, body or estate; for he could not help acting as he did. When his Maker, therefore, implanted the "still, small voice" within him, by which he is made to suffer "the torments of an agonized conscience," for deeds of voluntary guilt, surely that Great Being must have been—if this philosophy be true—under a *malign* influence; for what else but malignity would make a being unavoidably subject to the most poignant mental sufferings, for conduct which could not have been prevented? This doctrine, then, in all matters of conscience, is a libel on the author of our nature. And this is modern philosophy!

But how moral virtue can exist without responsibility, is a problem which has never yet been solved. We can have no idea of duty inseparable from this liability. Otherwise duty would be a mere chimera: it might exist in words, or in the imagination, but it would have no real existence in the nature of things. For instance: I employ an agent to transact business for me. The terms are mutually understood. I furnish him with the necessary instructions, *to which it is his* DUTY *to attend*. Now, I ask, is he not accountable to me for the performance of this duty? Or is he at liberty to neglect it altogether? And would his conduct be as *morally just* in one case as in the other? Let modern philosophy answer these questions.

In what does the life of a good man consist, but in the faithful discharge of his duties?—duties which he owes to his God, his neighbor and himself—duties, the very name and character of which depend entirely on his accountability, in every relation which he sustains. This may be made apparent in a variety of instances. Legislators pass laws for the security of life, liberty, and property. To these laws it is the *duty* of citizens to attend. But what should we think of the wisdom of lawgivers, or where would be the efficacy of the laws, if no responsibility were annexed to the violation of them? And yet such penalty would be cruel, wicked, and unjust, if man were not an accountable being: or, in other words, if he could not help violating them. I conclude, then, that man has moral as well as other duties to perform, for the faithful discharge of which he is responsible, modern philosophy to the contrary notwithstanding.

Other parts of the lectures will be noticed in a future number. LAICUS.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1830.

Mr. Editor,—I observe, in your paper of Saturday last, a communication from a lady who complains bitterly of being stared in the face, while passing through the principal streets of our city. I was much pleased to see this—if the ladies think they are injured, it is right for them to say so, and it gives us an opportunity of expressing our views on subjects in which our characters are mutually interested.

In my opinion, Mr. Editor, the ladies are themselves the sole cause of their being stared at, and that the preventive rests only with them. Scarcely a week passes but our ladies appear in some new gaudy dress, with which they adorn their persons for seven days only. Then another, even more flaming than the first, is assumed, and so on *ad infinitum*. Can it be otherwise than that these butterfly changes will arrest the attention of the men?

Besides this, Sir, in a whole day's walk you will scarcely meet two of them dressed alike.—Excepting some prominent feature, each one has a fashion of her own, and hence a man seeing a different dress on every lady he meets, can he do otherwise than look who are the wearers? Let any one who doubts this assertion, station himself at the door of either of our fashionably attended churches, and he will see it verified.

We men, Mr. Editor, not excepting the most fastidious Benedict in our city, never have cause of complaining of the ladies staring us in the face. And what is the reason? Why, simply, because we are less attractive, less ostentatious, and more uniform in the colour, and shape of our apparel. It is true we have black hats, and now the summer is coming, white hats—we have blue coats and green coats—square-toed boots, and—no, we have very few round-toed boots any longer—but then there is not that tremendous difference in the shape—that innumerable quantity of fringes and furbelows—that striving to be different from every body else, in our apparel which characterises the female's dress.

Sir, I hope the lady will not box my ears, but I feel a great disposition to say, the minds of men are generally occupied with more rational things than what shall be the shape of our next dress, what the breadth of the sleeves, and what the colour of the ribbons for the forthcoming new hat.

I trust, Mr. Editor, the lady will think of this matter seriously, and if she still imagines she is ill-treated, let her say so, and I will give her even more cogent reasons to prove the contrary. She may rest assured, however, and I feel warranted in making the assertion, that until our ladies put more reason and less fancy in their dresses, to be stared at is the inevitable consequence. SOLOMON CYNIC.

Philadelphia, May 19th, 1830.

To Mary Ann S****.—I should not have been induced to obtrude myself on your notice, had it not been for the undeserved attack that you made on the politeness and gallantry of our sex in the last Post. What I conceive to be the most serious charge is, that of taking the side next the house; I admit that it is done frequently by myself and by others; in no instance has it been done but for the better accommodation of your sex. I consider every gentleman in duty bound, let him be on what side of the street he may, to keep to the right of the lady in passing her—you will no doubt recollect seeing a communication to that effect, sometime since, in the United States Gazette, viz:—requesting both ladies and gentlemen to keep to the right in passing each other. As to the charge you make of staring at young ladies as they pass, I consider it a very ill-natured accusation. Pray what object can a young and handsome lady have for promenading Chesnut or Arch streets, if not for the purpose of being looked at and admired?—I'll venture to say, that you would not have noticed the offences of the gentlemen had they devoted some portion of their attention to yourself in your promenades. It is, therefore, to be presumed that you have arrived at that enviable time of life when admiration of your sex begins to abate on our side. There is no fashion deserves more to be reprobated than that of wearing dunstable bonnets; you cannot distinguish your most intimate friends. I hope the ladies may speedily abandon them.

In conclusion, I will merely state, that I have read your letter to six married ladies, and to four young, unmarried ladies, and not one of them coincided in opinion with you.

I remain your obedient servant,
HARRY HIGHFLYER.

A TALE OF THE SPANISH WAR.

It was during the exterminating war here which characterized the invasion of Spain by the French, that a small body of Cuirassiers, detached from the main division, had halted for the night at a village called Figueras. The appearance of this company was to the poor inhabitants a source of disagreeable anticipations, actuated as they were by natural antipathy to a domineering foe, and by anxiety for the little property acquired by the toil of congregated years. "What ho!" cried the leader of the soldiery, as he stopped before the gate of the monastery, the only house in the hamlet that appeared capable of rendering any tolerable accommodation; "Open your doors, or, by my valiant Sovereign, all your Ayes will not profit you," and, as he spoke he struck the portal with his sword, as if to prove his threats would speedily be enforced, if a ready acquiescence were not accorded to his mandates.

There was silence for a time, as though the inmates were deliberating on what course to pursue; and then the figure of an aged man became apparent, as with trembling hands he loosed the fastenings which secured the dwelling. He bore a torch, whose gleam threw a murky glare upon the men at arms, and served but indistinctly to illume the gloomy court. "Save you!" said the French Colonel ironically, at the same time making a lowly obeisance, "I bear my superior's greetings to your holy body, and expect good fare for my commands: the cellars are well stored, no doubt!" A crimson glow for a moment flushed the pallid cheek of the venerable father, as La Ville (for that was the colonel's name) concluded his address; but it past instantly away, and he returned no response save by a gentle inclination of the head.

La Ville regarded not his emotion, but, ordering his soldiers to dismount and place their chargers in the spacious court-yard, entered the solemn pile accompanied by his brother officers.—The clang of the spurs as they paced along the vaulted passages escorted by their aged guide, too plainly announced to the monks the propinquity of their enemies—those wonted scoffers of all the sacred ordinances of religion, for such a character had they acquired: partly true, but principally founded on the misrepresentation of those who were well aware how much such a belief would kindle patriotic zeal against them.

As they entered the refectory, the assembled brethren rose from their seats, and calmly viewed the haughty intruders.—"Excuse me, Fathers!" exclaimed La Ville, awed into respect by their dignified demeanour, "but my men require repose, and in these troublous times, as little courtesy is needed, I have that plea to warrant this intrusion; my men must be provided with good cheer, or else—" and he touched the hilt of his sabre significantly. "But," he continued "I hope there will not be occasion for proceeding to extremities, the odds are too much in our favor."—"Sir," replied the abbot, "your wishes must be obeyed, were even our desire to serve you less."—"I deem, if I relied on that, my entertainment were but very poor."—"This is an unkind opinion," returned the superior, "deeds will convince you of its fallacy." So saying, he motioned them to sit down, and commanded the servitors to load the table with the best the monastery could afford.

The table soon groaned beneath the weight of delicacies, and cordiality usurped the place where distrust so lately reigned. The abbot left the apartment for a brief interval, and speedily returned, followed by two attendants bearing immense silver vessels filled with luscious and delicious wine. "Now, tell me, candidly," exclaimed a young officer but lately arrived from the military college, "tell me if you have any pretty damsel here—you understand me, a niece or so, to benefit by your pious admonitions." The eye of the superior shone with wrathful glare at the speaker, and then a bitter smile passed across his features. "Fear not, he replied, "for their sight's entertainment will be better than any you shall *hereafter* enjoy; but Heaven forbid we should harbor such polluted beings as you allude to!" "Ay," replied La Ville, "at least for irreligious laymen, who know not how to temper their love suits with pious sighings for the great iniquity of our frail natures; but a truce with raillery, and let us taste the wine; nothing so much promotes good fellowship."

"But, good father," he continued, as he filled a goblet with the sparkling wine, "you must pledge me in a bumper, so fill your glass." "The rules of our order forbid us to indulge in wine," answered the abbot, "and therefore you must excuse me, or my brethren, from tasting of the ruby produce of the vine." La Ville smiled ironically, as though he thought it was hypocrisy on the father's part in refusing to drink any thing stronger than the liquid spring of water. He raised the goblet to his lips, but placed it again untasted on the board. The monks looked upon the movement with suspicious eye, as if to seek solution for the Frenchman's act.

"Suspicion strikes me," cried La Ville sternly, "and if my surmise prove correct, this shall be the last exploit you will enact. Fellow soldiers! taste not the wine, it may be poisoned: such deeds have been performed before, and by monastic artifice." As the speaker thus addressed his auditors, every eye was riveted on the superior, whose countenance afforded no credit to the colonel's surmise. "Drink of the wine first," continued La Ville, "you and your brethren, and then we will follow your example." The abbot raised his eyes to Heaven, and seemed for a moment buried in meditation, then taking the proffered cup, swallowed the contents. The entire community also drank the potion.

"Now are you satisfied?" he inquired; "now are your ungenerous doubts resolved?"—"Yes," replied the French; "and here we pledge to you, good fathers." Cup succeeded cup, as the elated soldiers, delighted with their superior entertainment, sought to take advantage of their present favourable quarters. "Believe me," stammered out a jovial lieutenant, "we will ever prove grateful for the kindness we have experienced, and may be, I may send in exchange for this Sauterne, a lovely girl of mine, the beauteous Louise."—"A poor exchange," retorted another—"nothing so true as wine, nor so fickle as woman."—

When our royal eagle waves over the entire land, cried La Ville, "the brethren of this monastery shall be amply rewarded for their hospitality, and——"

"Stop your kind commendations," interrupted the abbot; "that day you shall never behold: base tools of violence, hear me, and shudder at my words; know that the wine we drank was poisoned! Start not! our country claimed the sacrifice, and willingly we did our duty—and though the pangs of death are fast approaching, yet the thought that you, our enemies, must die with us, is balsam to the tortured body. Does not the venom even now rankle in your veins? Speak, slave! speak!"

Consternation seized the French as they listened to the dreadful declaration, and even then the agonizing throbs declared how true was the assertion. Madly they rushed on their betrayers, but death was already enacting his part, and stayed their impetuous hands. Soon the smothered groan, the frightful scream, the mingled prayer and curse, rose on the silent air of night. The morning came; and of the many who had entered on the previous evening into the monastery, not one remained to quit its gloomy precincts.—*United Service Journal.*

DR. JOHNSON'S PUDDING.

Last summer I made an excursion to Scotland, with the intention of completing my series of views, and went over the same grounds described by the learned tourists, Dr. Johnson and Boswell. I am in the habit of taking very long walks on these occasions; and perceiving a storm threaten I made the best of my way to a small building. I arrived in time at a neat little inn, and was received by a respectable looking man and his wife, who did all in their power to make me comfortable. After eating some excellent fried mutton chops, and drinking a quart of ale, I asked the landlord to sit down and partake of a bowl of whiskey punch. I found him, as the Scotch generally are, very intelligent, and full of anecdote, of which the following may serve as a specimen:

'Sir,' said the landlord, 'this inn was formerly kept by Andrew Macgregor, a relation of mine; and these hard-bottomed chairs (in which we are now sitting) were, years ago, filled by the great tourists, Dr. Johnson and Boswell, travelling like the Lion and Jackal. Boswell generally preceded the Doctor in search of food, and being much pleased with the looks of the house, followed his nose into a larder, where he saw a fine leg of mutton. He ordered it to be roasted with the utmost expedition, and gave particular orders for a nice pudding. 'Now,' says he, 'make the best of all puddings.' Elated with his good luck, he immediately went out in search of his friend, and saw the giant of learning slowly advancing on a pony.

'My dear sir,' said Boswell, out of breath with joy, 'good news! I have just bespoke, at a comfortable and clean inn here, a delicious leg of mutton; it is now getting ready, and I flatter myself that we shall make an excellent meal.' Johnson looked pleased—'And I hope,' said he, 'you have bespoke a pudding.' 'Sir, you will have your favorite pudding,' said the other.

Johnson got off the pony and the poor animal, relieved from the giant, smelt his way into the stable. Boswell ushered the Doctor into the house, and left him to prepare for his delicious treat. Johnson feeling his coat rather damp, from the mists of the mountains, went into the kitchen and threw his upper garment on a chair before the fire; he sat on a hob, near a little boy who was very busy attending the meat. Johnson occasionally peeped from behind his coat, while the boy kept basting the mutton. Johnson did not like the appearance of his head; when he shifted the basting ladle from one hand, the other hand was never idle, and the Doctor thought at the same time he saw something fall on the meat, upon which he determined to eat no mutton on that day. The dinner announced, Boswell exclaimed, 'My dear doctor, here comes the mutton—what a picture! done to a turn, and looks so beautifully brown!' The Doctor tittered. After a short grace Boswell said—

'I suppose I am to carve, as usual; what part shall I help you to?'

'My dear Bozy, I did not like to tell you before, but I am determined to abstain from meat to-day.'

'O dear! this is a great disappointment,' said Bozy.

'Say no more: I shall make myself ample amends with the pudding.'

Boswell commenced the attack, and made the first cut at the mutton. 'How the gravy runs; what fine flavored fat so nice and brown too.—Oh, sir, you would have relished this prime piece of mutton.'

'The meat being removed, in came the long wished for pudding. The Doctor looked joyous, fell eagerly to, and in a few minutes nearly finished the pudding! The table was cleared, and Boswell said—

'Doctor, while I was eating the mutton, you seemed frequently inclined to laugh; pray, tell me what tickled your fancy?'

The Doctor then literally told him all that had passed at the kitchen fire, about the boy and the basting. Boswell turned as pale as a parsnip, and sick of himself and the company, darted out of the room. Somewhat relieved, on returning, he insisted on seeing the dirty little rascally boy, whom he severely reprimanded before Johnson. The poor boy cried—the Doctor laughed.

'You little, filthy, snivelling hound,' said Boswell, when you basted the meat, why did you not put on the cap I saw you in this morning?

'I could'nt, sir,' said the boy.

'No! why could'nt you?' said Boswell.

'Because my mammy took it from me to boil the pudding in.'

'The Doctor gathered up his herculean frame, stood erect, touched the ceiling with his wig, stared or squinted—indeed, looked any way but the right way. At last, with mouth wide open (and none of the smallest,) and stomach heaving, he with some difficulty recovered his breath, and looking at Boswell with dignified contempt, he roared out, with the lungs of a Senator—

'Mr. Boswell, sir, leave off laughing, and under pain of my eternal displeasure, never utter a single syllable of this abominable adventure to any soul living while you breathe.'—And so sir, said mine host, you have the positive fact from the simple mouth of your humble servant.—*Angelo's Reminiscences.*

Written for the Casket.

CONTINUATION OF THE TALE OF

Clement Meyerfield and Clara Ismeana.

The battle of Maceiowice, and the capture of Kosciusko and his brave surviving companions in arms, closed all serious resistance against the Russians in Poland. The fervid and generous Jasingski perished in a redoubt near Praga. In reality all attempts of the Poles, after that decisive day, was the madness of desperation, an idle waste of human life. Praga was stormed on November 4th, and most of the inhabitants involved with the garrison in a common massacre. The next day Warsaw surrendered by capitulation. The wrecks of the different Polish corps laid down their arms, whilst those of the nobility who were obnoxious to a victorious enemy, or who, stung by generous indignation, no longer regarded Poland as their country, fled to foreign climes.

Every slumbering hope gradually expired.—The peace of Basil, April 5, 1795, between France and Prussia, was signed without containing the name of Poland. Events now rapidly followed each other of the most important consequences to all Europe. Whilst preparations were making for the third and last partition of Poland, the Empress of Russia compelled Stanislas to abdicate the throne of Poland, 25th November, 1795. Surrounded by Generals of the first order, Napoleon Buonaparte rose, and the eagles of Austria cowered before him. After a series of victories, this young conquerer dictated the peace of Campo-Formio, the 17th October, 1797, in which the frontiers of France were extended to the Rhine, and the Cisalpine republic formed in northern Italy, but Poland was again forgotten.

The previous year, November 17th, the arch enemy of Poland, Catherine II., had closed her long and successful reign, and had been succeeded by her only son, the naturally generous but misguided Paul. The successor to Frederick the Great, Frederick William II., lived only to hear read the articles of the Treaty of Campo-Formio: he died the 17th November, 1797. By a singular caprice of human fortune, Poland was trampled in the dust, and France now placed the terror of Europe.

In the list of expatriated Poles, very few families had so severely suffered as that of Labanoff Kholheim. Similar to that of Count Meyerfield, the family of Kholheim were enclosed in Prussian Poland, by the division of 1772; but having an estate near Warsaw, removed there, and was enveloped by the revolution of 1794. Romuald, like almost every other young Polish nobleman of that time, became deeply imbued with that patriotic spirit which led to efforts so destructive to themselves and relations. Labanoff Kholheim was a Noncio in the Diet who formed the constitution of 1791; voted for it, and spoke for it, and yet expressed his opinion to a few confidential friends, that the instrument could never be carried into effect. This prescience saved the Kholheim family from utter ruin, as the father, dreading the future, remitted large sums of money to the banks of London and Venice.

The acquaintance of the youthful Meyerfield and Kholheim was formed as we have seen, and in the minds of the parents of Clement and of Clara Ismeana, Romuald was regarded as the agent who seduced his friend to the field. The contrary was, nevertheless, the fact. Though burning with national ardor, Romuald had much more than Clement attended to parental foresight and admonition. In their private interviews, Romuald set before Clement, what he certainly had to lose, his parents, Clara Ismeana; and what both, however disregarded, fortune; and then depicted to him what dangers awaited a very doubtful attempt. But the fire of Clement consumed all prudence, and added heat to the flame already burning in the bosom of Romuald. Even on the morning of their departure from Rozwitz, Romuald made a last effort to induce the young Count to return, but in vain. Madalinski and Kosciusko both disapproved the course Clement had pursued, but that lofty young Pole closed even their remonstrances, by firmly observing, "Poland is my country, as well as it is that of any General in this army."

From the hour of pronouncing this energetic appeal to the day before the battle in which the Polish eagles perished forever, the two friends were together; their swords scarce ever out of their hands. For so young and inexperienced a man, Clement had a remarkably acute military eye—and viewing the position of both armies on the evening of the 9th of October, rode to the quarter where the elder Kholheim was stationed, and addressed him thus: "General, I have played a trick on Romuald; I have managed to have him despatched on a command to Warsaw.—To-morrow we are to have a battle, in which we cannot, without a miracle, prevail." Here he ceased a moment, while drawing from his valise a packet, then continued—"If we are defeated, whether I fall or not, I wish my parents and Clara to think me dead. In such a case, in fact, I must be to them worse than dead. To your care I confide these trinkets. They can be sent by Niphon to your castle, as I wish that faithful servant also, if we are unfortunate, to consider and believe me dead. If we lose the battle, and I survive, it is my intention to fly to Tur-

in case of my fall, to return at once to Meyerfield."

Without inquiring farther into his motives, his desires were complied with, and Niphon, very much against his will, sent to Sokolow.—The battle was given, and terminated as has been already related. The field was one scene of blood, and it was on this bed of honour that Kosciusko was accidentally found and saved. A body of Cossacks were advancing towards where he lay, when a wounded Polish officer, forgetful of his own danger, exerted himself and called out, "Save Kosciusko." The Cossacks no sooner heard the name than one sentiment of respect burst from them. They made a litter with their lances and cloaks, and bore him tenderly to the quarters of General Fersen, who, to his immortal honor, paid every humane attention to his illustrious prisoner, and indeed to all his prisoners. [It is but justice to General Fersen to annex the following note. It is a literal translation from the Memoirs of Count Michel Oginski, one of the principal Polish patriots, who was at his seat at Sokolow, a few miles distant, when the battle of Macieiowice was fought, and who very narrowly escaped, as stated in the tale; and who, from the loss of an immense fortune, and many years of exile, if for no other reasons, could not be a friend to the Russians—"Among the prisoners made by the Russians was the inseparable companion of Kosciusko, Julien Niemcewiez, who was wounded; Major Fischer, aid-decamp to Kosciusko; Generals Sierakowski, Kniaziewicz, and Kaminski; Colonel Zayditz, and many other officers distinguished by their talents, their bravery, and their patriotism.

"Kosciusko was accidentally found amongst those who covered the field of battle, and who were regarded as slain. Notwithstanding his wounds and the simplicity of his dress, he was recognized, and the moment his name was pronounced, several Cossacks, who were advancing to despoil him, could not suppress an emotion of respect for the gallant and unfortunate General. They made a litter with their lances to transport him to the quarters of General Fersen, who gave immediate orders to have his wounds dressed in his own presence, and treated him, as indeed he did all his prisoners, with every due respect."—*Memoirs of Michel Oginski on Poland and the Polonese, Vol. II. Page 35.*]

The humanity of General Fersen was, however, a gleam of light amidst the fearful darkness which now hung over Poland. Winter was closing, and the season was cold, wet, and stormy. To provide for their re-union on the occurrence of any sinister event, the two Kholheims, father and son, had appointed a place of meeting; that place was Sokolow, the seat of Count Oginski, between Grodno and Warsaw. Their own seat at Rozania was already beyond their reach. With much difficulty both reached Sokolow separately, and both were impressed with the belief that Clement had been slain at Macieiowice. Niphon set out, as ordered, for Meyerfield; and that guardian spirit which seemed to watch over that family, followed their servant. Niphon passed unmolested through every post; the name of those he served was his passport. General Fersen made the most earnest inquiries, and had a very diligent search made over the field of battle, to find and pay every honour to the body of Clement, but the search was vain.

Search of another kind was made after the Oginskis, Kholheims, and other surviving patriots. Count Oginski and his guests were on the point of falling into the hands of a body of cavalry. Hotly pursued, they reached and passed through Warsaw, and joined the wreck of their national army, but every thing there was despair. The whole army dispersed in a few days afterwards, and the fugitives, with very great difficulty, reached Venice in the middle of December.

We may now pass over the intermediate space and time, and imagine ourselves in the magnificent Hotel de France, at Pera, on the anniversary of Christmas, 1796. The French ambassador was Aubert du Bayet, the representative of a republic at the seat of the most despotic of European governments. With the subtlety of an Italian and the gaiety of a Frenchman, combining the dignity of a republican and the affability of an accomplished courtier, with the commanding air of a consummate soldier. In the immense saloons were assembled, with the different foreign ministers and suite, all that wealth and accident had thrown together in that little demi-republic, Pera. The whole seemed a fairy scene. Artificial fountains playing in gardens blooming in vernal splendor, whilst without the weather beat a storm. Without, the clouds swept black and heavy over the Bosphorous; within, the visitants felt as if awaking in the gardens of Armida.

Rambling through these fountains, gardens and mirrors, which doubling the apparent extent, and giving a picturesque effect to the varied costume, were seen the mercurial Frenchman, careless and observing; the subtle Greek, and solemn Armenian. Here was seen a group of Germans, and beyond, in a recess, the Englishman, wrapt in profound reflection on himself and London. In brief, the Christian world seemed as if represented at the capital of the Mahometan faith; whilst, though separated only by a narrow creek from that capital, no trace of the religion, manners or dress of the Turk was to be seen.—Paris seemed to be removed, and set down beside Byzantium.

Seated as a goddess, and, to appearance, in thought, raised far above the gaudy crowd, sat a very young and most exquisitely beautiful Greek lady. Her dark eyes shot rays of keenest observation, but her look seemed cold, abstracted, and even stern. To the marked attention she received, a formal return was made. There was, nevertheless, a fascination in her demeanor, which drew towards her, and then froze the votary. To the fluent conversation and ready manner of Aubert du Bayet, and the more pompous but less finished expressions of admiration from Prince Ypsilanti, she gave returns which evinced, though so young, an extensive knowledge of what such incense is worth.

Of the noble expatriated Poles scattered from their native soil, several were present; and of these, one in an especial manner attracted attention. About thirty years of age, upwards of six feet in height, not very muscular, but well proportioned. His face was pale and sad; no smile escaped from him, nor did he speak but seldom. Observing that he had arrested some attention, and evidently desirous to avoid notoriety, he retired to a rather shaded seat, by a large column, but not far from the young Greek lady, towards whom the Prussian ambassador advanced, and after some nothings, to which she merely nodded, proceeded to make remarks on the little world around them. His remarks were sensible, and seasoned with considerable liveliness and spirit. His auditor was very attentive, but replied not until he introduced the Poles. The name of Pole changed her manner; her face, before rather pale, was flushed, and again became more deadly pale. The voluble ambassador placed the change to the credit of his own eloquence, and proceeded to observe, "that the Polish exiles wandered like spirits driven from Paradise."

The flush both of cheek and eye returned to the face of the young Greek, and with a manner which abashed even the ambassador, she demanded, in elegant Polish, "How he knew whether or not she herself might not be one of those Poles?" The ambassador stood for a moment, as if thrown into a perplexing train of reflection, but regaining some more self-possession, he bowed very respectfully, and observed, "Have I not the honor to stand before Clara of Ismeana?" Speaking again in Polish, she replied, "I am Clara of Ismeana; and more, I am one of the exiled from the land of every human birth."

reached the heart of the young Polish officer, and the very soul of the Prussian ambassador.—On the latter her name seemed to have an overpowering effect, utterly inexplicable to the object. His manner became respectful to adulation, though his worship was paid to a deaf deity. Unrepulsed, however, by the coldness, and even disdain of Clara, the ambassador persevered, and in a very insinuating manner continued: "The longer we are in search of a gem, and the higher its price, the more we estimate its value. Since my arrival here, there is a sparkling sapphire, for which a high reward is offered."

"To send it to Siberia, to sparkle on the finger of a Samoid," replied Clara."

"To place it in a ground of gold, where no rude eye can scan; or rude hand tarnish its lustre," said the ambassador.

"Was it lost on the field of Macieiowice?" sarcastically demanded Clara; and before he had either time or presence of mind to reply, she resumed, in the same strain, "If it was lost there, perhaps it may be found in possession of some of the plunderers of the dead!" As she pronounced the last words a venerable man came forward, to whom Clara pointed, and addressing the ambassador of Prussia, introduced him as her father, and concluded by observing, "There is a mystery in your expressions, which can be explained to my father, if necessary." Ismeana paid his respects to the ambassador, and led his daughter from the scene—a scene in which it was very evident her feelings had nothing of accord.

"That is a very extraordinary young lady," said Aubert du Bayet to the Prussian ambassador, as Clara and her father departed. "Strange! strange!" ejaculated the abstracted ambassador, who also soon left the gaudy halls and retired to his own hotel.

(To be continued.)

Evening Post.

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THE SENTENCE

Of the United States District Court, delivered by Judge BALDWIN, upon Wilson and Porter, Mail Robbers.

George Wilson and James Porter:

You appear for the last time before a human tribunal, whose solemn duty it is to pronounce a sentence which forever closes your accounts with the violated laws of your country, and ina few short days will cause you to disappear from among your fellow men. Hitherto you have appeared in this court as men accused of a crime of deep and black atrocity indeed, but under the protection of our mild, and benign laws, which presumed you innocent, until a jury of your fellow citizens have, on their highest obligations, pronounced you guilty of the high offence charged against you; and the court adjudged that such your guilt has been made manifest according to the strictest rules and well established laws of judicial proceedings. But the time has passed, when the presumption or even possibility of your innocence, or the most remote doubt of your entire guilt, can exist. The evidence which has been brought to bear upon you was full, undoubted, uncontradicted and decisive; nay, it was so powerful and overwhelming, that you could offer nought to explain, extenuate, mitigate, or in any way to soften its force; it burst over you with a strength which paralysed the noble efforts of your counsel to save you from your impending fate. Had you been innocent—had you been about to become the victims of persecution, perjury or error, a ray of hope was still left, which seldom fails to save the unfortunate. Good character resulting from good conduct, furnishes an almost certain resource in an appeal to jurors. In a community like this, whose prevalent feeling is philanthropy, it is never to be feared that the life of a prisoner is in danger wherever there exists a fair apology to save it.

But neither the history of your past life nor the estimation of your fellow men, enabled your counsel to present to the jury one mitigating, one redeeming feature, in either of your cases. In the hours of your deepest distress, no human being could be found who would peril his soul by his testimony in your favor, and no jury would have acquitted you, without affixing to their own characters a stain approaching to the hue which they would have effaced from yours. No alternative was left them but to obey or violate the laws of the country; to perform their duty in enforcing them, or leave you free to renew your depredations with impunity. The court have well-grounded reasons for believing that your past history affords little else than a list of crimes—that the punishments inflicted on you for past offences have failed in the effect hoped and intended, by the mild and humane spirit in which our criminal laws are founded—that example has been disregarded and reformation become hopeless—that impunity for the past has emboldened you in the commission of new crimes, and that humanity to you would be cruelty to the innocent, unoffending, unprotected victims of your future avarice or revenge.

There is a time when humanity to prisoners is the high and imperious duty of all concerned in the administration of criminal justice—it is on their trial, to impart to them the full benefit of that bright and noble principle of the common law, which considers every man innocent till his guilt is proved beyond all reasonable doubt; whose rules apply alike to every one accused, high or low, rich or poor, good or bad. Every security which the constitution or laws have thrown around innocence, every possible means of defence which could have been allowed to individuals of the most unblemished reputation, or most exalted stations in society, have been accorded to you. Able counsel, process for witnesses, time for preparation, an impartial, intelligent, upright jury, free from legal exception or moral imputation, instructed to acquit you if they doubted of your guilt, solemnly cautioned to act under no influence which did not arise from the evidence, and fully advised of their power as to the law, twenty-four of your fellow-citizens have, under the most solemn obligations which man can owe to his fellow-men or his God, pronounced you guilty. But the humanity of the law has not stopped here—on a motion for a new trial, your cause has been before the court again on its merits, and on a motion in arrest of judgment, on the form of the official accusation presented by the grand jury. Had the able arguments and laborious researches of your counsel, or our own reflections, led us to entertain a rational doubt of the correctness of any opinion we expressed during the trial, in our charge to the jury, or even as to the form of the indictment, you would have had the full advantage of those doubts by a new trial. But no doubts have clouded your case; no shadow was thrown over the minds of the jury which was connected with the evidence, there existed no legal or technical subtlety which would justify the court in setting aside or arresting the consequences of their verdict. We had only to decide whether your trial should terminate in the vindication of the offended laws of the nation, or the triumph of acknowledged guilt, referring the close of your sad career for the commission of some act of still blacker and more complicated attrocity, at the thought of which humanity shudders.

Your counsel have declared that they have no further reason to offer why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you, and [illegible] mind of the court. The safety our judgment, awful and dreadful as it is; our duty and our oaths compel us to render it. The humanity of the law has reached its end; its doors of mercy are forever closed to you in this court, your days are numbered, and you must soon die the death of felons, unless there is found elsewhere an arm stretched forth to save you from a fate which we cannot avert—a hope which we most solemnly caution you not to indulge.

Much as we admire the mildness of our criminal code; opposed as we are to capital punishments, where the peace of society and the security to the lives of our citizens do not imperiously exact them, we should have much cause to question the justice or wisdom of the national legislature if, in their opinion, such a scene as has been disclosed on your trial, did not call for the highest punishment. An atrocious crime, deliberately planned; deadly weapons coolly prepared for its execution; the crime committed in the dead of night; the public mail robbed and plundered; the life of the driver threatened, with pistols directed at his person, and in the hands of men ready to execute the most horrid purposes; presents a case at which even the enthusiast in philanthropy must pause. Even murder may have its palliatives, when committed under the excitement of passions, which the laws may condemn, but for which, those who administer them may be excused the indulgence of some feeling of commiseration; but for those who in cool blood resolve on a desperate offence, under the instigation of no passion but for plunder, reckless of the innocent lives that its gratification may cost, false humanity alone has a tear. It is a wise and just law that dooms such offenders to atonement by their lives—they justly forfeit life by such offences, and so the laws have ordained. Our only remaining duty, is obedience to its commands.

Our sentence, therefore, is, that you be taken hence to prison, whence you were brought, and there safely confined, till the day appointed for your execution, when you shall be taken to the place of execution, and THERE BE HANGED BY THE NECK UNTIL YOU ARE DEAD, AND MAY GOD HAVE MERCY ON YOUR SOULS.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 84 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—41 adults and 43 children—28 under one year of age—12 were occasioned by consumption.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a fellow, stealing iron from one of the wharves in the upper part of the city, was detected by two men, who pitched him into the dock. He was taken out before he was more than half drowned.

A beautiful volume, which Mr. Dunson has just published, will prove a treasure to all who love to fish in the Schuylkill, and to those who, addicted to neither fishing, fowling, nor hunting, take pleasure in recollections of the olden time.

A crowd in the Arcade induced us to stop in and see the object. It was Wemyss' window. An ingenious piece of Mechanism by Lewis, the artist, which he has there is worth a walk to see.

The Annual Meeting of the American Sunday School Union was held, on Tuesday, in the 1st Presbyterian Church. Alexander Henry, Esq. presiding. The Annual Report was read, and several reverend gentlemen delivered addresses.

At a meeting of the Sunday School Union delegates, on Tuesday evening, the resolve offered by Dr. M'Auley in the afternoon, to supply the valley of the Mississippi with Sunday Schools was considered, and individual subscriptions were received to the amount of $2600.

The new steam boat Robert Morris, attached to the Union Line for Baltimore, via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, took her station in the line on Wednesday morning.

A reward of three hundred dollars is offered by the commissioners of the Northern Liberties, for the detection and prosecution to conviction, of the person or persons who set fire to the board-yard of Kayser & Gutgas.

In the five *ten cases* that have been decided, the damages awarded against the Marshall amount to nearly one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars.

The scaffolding in front of a house near the corner of Eleventh and Cherry street, gave way on Saturday morning, by which two men were precipitated from the height of the third story, and very seriously injured.

The Daily Chronicle recommends that the caterpillars and worms infesting the trees, shall be extirpated by showering tobacco water in quantities over them, by means of a hand engine, with a cullender spout.

The detachment of the U. S. troops from Tampa Bay, under command of Captain Brady, arrived at the Creek Agency on the 25th ult. They are on their way to the Cherokee Nation, where a new military post is established.

A man named John Criswell, a wagoner in the employ of William Linn, of Adams county, Pa. was killed on Monday week, while descending the Alleghany mountain, with his wagon, near Schellsburg. The horses took fright and started up rapidly down the hill; the driver was on foot, and in his effort to seize and arrest their progress, he was thrown under the wheel, which crushed him so severely as to occasion his death the same evening.

Dr. Herbermont, of Columbia, S. C. is engaged in the culture of the vine on a large scale. He says that the dry soil and sand hills, not worth more than fifty cents an acre now, can, by cultivating the grape on it, be brought to produce crops more valuable than are now got from the richest lands. He calculates that a vineyard in full bearing will produce an average of 300 gallons per acre. The wine which he now prepares sells readily at two dollars per gallon, when three or four months old.

Sixteen columns of the Steubenville Herald are occupied with the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county, Ohio, who are opposed to any further extension of canals in that State, and to the imposition of a direct tax for the purpose of internal improvement.

Bourne, of New York, has just published the Ballad "My Bark shall tempt the Seas no more," (the words by Richard Ryan, and music by E. Solis,) on violet, straw and other colored paper, embellished by a lithographed sea scene vignette, designed by F. Grain, and drawn by Pendleton.

The public are cautioned against receiving notes purporting to be on the Exchange Bank at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. as there is no such Institution. The vignette is an Eagle, with the word, "Ex-change Bank," engraved over it: the paper is dark red.

A writer in the Quebec Star says, that of late years, the produce of Lower Canada has not met the consumption. From 1793 to 1802 inclusive, the average annual exportation of wheat, flour, and biscuit, was equal to 461,636 bushels, reckoning the flour and biscuit according to the quantity of wheat necessary to produce them.—At this period no bread stuffs were received from Upper Canada or the United States.

We have in the main the best list of subscribers in the world, says the Mobile Register, and we care not who should know it.

There are nineteen newspapers published in Upper Canada, of which six are published at York, four at Kingston, two at Niagara and Brockville each, and one each at Ancaster, St. Catharines, Perth, Prescott, and Port Hope.

A hackman, who had driven down to the foot of Barclay street, New York, to await the arrival of the steam boat from Albany, left his box for some purpose, when the horses immediately backed with the carriage into the dock. The carriage was got out but the horses were drowned.

The Ohio river at Wheeling last Saturday was six feet above low water mark—there had been twenty-five steamboat arrivals and [illegible] during the week.

The valuable estate of Thomas Hurd, Esq. in Lowell, Mass. (a manufacturing site, buildings, &c.) was sold at auction on Saturday last, for 75,100 dollars, to Messrs. W. and S. Lawrence & Stone of Boston.

To advertise in a daily paper in London for one year, costs *six hundred dollars.*

A labouring man, brought into a London hospital, was dieted strictly, and soon appeared to be sinking. Being asked what he had been in the habit of drinking, he said—sixteen quarts of porter, daily. One of our most respectable physicians—then a student—was present.

The appearance of the fruit trees, near this city, promises a product equal to that of any past year, in both quantity and quality. Grain too, and vegetation generally, look extremely well. Indian Corn, alone, has suffered, from the want of warm weather; and that not very materially.

Mr. George Calvert is lecturing on Phrenology at Baltimore; and, according to the Gazette, delivered his first discourse with "unequivocal sincerity of manner."

The appearance of the crops of cotton and cane, on the Red River, by information received at New Orleans, was never better than the present season, and should the weather continue favourable as heretofore, they are expected to exceed those of any previous season.

A colored child was born in Fayetteville, N. C. a few weeks since, *without eyes.*—the outward conformation of the parts is perfect, except that there is no appearance of eyeballs. The child is healthy, as are also its parents.

LARGE HORSE.—Among the many curiosities in the New England caravan, now exhibiting at Flag Alley, Boston, there is to be seen a mammoth horse, nineteen hands high, and weighing 2200 pounds.

The accounts from Butler, Beaver, Allegany and Westmoreland counties, (Pa.) unite in representing the wheat fields as uncommonly fine, and that the prospect of an abundant crop in these counties is unusually good—better than any for a considerable number of years back.

An inequality happens to every *man*, in every mode of exertion, manual or mental. The mechanic cannot handle his hammer or his file at all times with equal dexterity; there are hours, he know not why, *when his hand is out.*

A resolution passed the House of Representatives of Connecticut a few days since, postponing indefinitely all petitions, which, in the opinion of the speaker, were not *legibly written!*

The butchers of Geneva have a singular mode of preventing flies from attacking the meat in their shops. They rub the walls and boards upon which the meat is placed with the essential oil of laurel; the smell of which keeps away this troublesome insect.

Canvas White has been employed to survey and report the shortest and best route for the Delaware and Raritan canal.

The following are the numbers drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, class No. 8, on Saturday, 22d inst:—12 18 2 53 21 36 25 7 56.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey, at the late term, refused to grant a rule to show cause for a new trial, in the slander case, recently tried in Monmouth county, and in which a verdict of $4000 was rendered.

The steamboat North America arrived at New York, from Albany, on Saturday, with between five and six hundred passengers—most of them of the Society of Friends who visit the city with the view of attending the yearly Meeting

A very splendid specimen of *painting* by our celebrated townsman, Mr. J. A. Woodside, has been executed for the Washington Fire Company, and placed in front of the engine house, Spruce above Ninth street. It is equally creditable to the skill and taste of the artist, as to the public spirit of the members of this useful institution.

The Editors of the Milledgeville Recorder, in remarking on the present Spring, say it has been unusually mild, with hardly enough rain to keep vegetation in a state of progression. Most planters have their crops in fine order, and they have never seen them in a more forward state so early in the year.

The straps of the boot of the Southern Mail, were cut on Sunday night, between Newark and New Brunswick. There was nothing in the boot, except several canvass bags of newspapers; none of which were taken out.

The Mercer Gazette says, it is gratifying to the friends of Mr. Baldwin, to see the terms in which he is spoken of by the Philadelphians.—His conduct and opinions as a Judge have already added greatly to the reputation he had previously acquired as a statesman and lawyer.

It is stated on the authority of the Cleaveland (O.) Herald, that David B. M'Lain, Editor of the Cleaveland News Letter, has absconded in consequence of a bill having been found against him by the grand jury, for the crime of forgery.

The branch of the Bank of the U. States recently established at Burlington, Vt. is to go into operation the present week. Hon. Heman Allen, President, and Thomas Hockley, Cashier.

A letter from Marseilles of March 23d, states that 5000 barrels of Flour had been purchased for the expedition to Algiers, at thirty-six francs per barrel.

The ship Friends, at N. London, has brought home the captain and four of the crew of a sealing schooner belonging to Boston, who were landed on an island near the Straits of Magellan, their vessel driven off the same night in a violent gale, and not since heard of, and that they had remained on the island seventy days before taken off.

A very violent storm was experienced at Savannah on the 14th instant. Torrents of rain and hail fell, accompanied with so violent a hurricane that the trees in the streets were torn up by the roots, and limbs, together with signs, tiles, &c. were scattered in every direction. No injury was done to the shipping, nor was it ascertained that the cotton crops had been affected.

A young married lady, the wife of Mr. George Caldwell, who had been married only five months, was lately murdered, near Nicholasville, Kentucky. She was found dead in bed, where, from the marks of violence, she had evidently been strangled by the application of a cord. A negro girl, a slave, has been arrested, and confesses her participation in the guilt, but has not disclosed the names of her accomplices. The deed was committed during the absence of her unhappy husband.

Nassau papers of the 8th and 12th inst. state that the U. S. schooner Grampus, Lieutenant Mayo, was in port on the 6th, when she was visited by the British Admiral Fleming and his lady, on which occasion the visitors were received with a salute of thirteen guns, which was returned with a like number of guns from H. M. ship Mersey.

The Milton, Northumberland Co. paper, of May 22, says:—Upwards of eighty arks, loaded with Bituminous Coal, from Clearfield county, have passed this place, averaging fifty tons to the ark.

A letter, post marked Tallahassee—'Free—Achille Murat, Post Master,' has been received! It is a singular circumstance to see a foreign prince residing in this country, and performing the comparatively humble duties of a Post Master.

The President, on Monday, nominated John Randolph, of Virginia, as Minister to Russia, and Heman Allen, of Vermont, as Charge d'affaires to Brazil. On the same day, in the House of Representatives, a bill was reported, appropriating $22,000 for outfits to Russia, Brazil, Chili, and Peru.

Drink plenty of the purest water that can be obtained, but no spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors, and do not eat too much. Take exercise and air. Cold water is the best purifier of the blood, and is rather useful in purifying the skin applied externally.

We are informed that stock in the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, through New Jersey, has been sold at $119 for $5 paid. The engineers are to be on the route by the first of June.

The Charleston City Gazette states that their Rail-road goes on rapidly; and that in the course of a few weeks more, there is no doubt but a four mile ride may be had on it.

In Baltimore, 31 persons died during the past week, viz: 16 males, and 15 females.

In New York last week there were 100 deaths, viz: 34 men, 10 women, 35 boys and 21 girls—22 died of consumption.

At New Orleans, Herr Cline has received a thousand dollars damages against manager Caldwell, for an alleged breach of contract.

The Pearmans, with Mde. Feron, were to sing at the New Orleans French theatre, on the 11th. Peace seems to have been restored.

On Monday, at Governor's Island, near New-York, a soldier placed the muzzle of his musket under his chin, and drew the trigger with his toe. His skull was blown to atoms.

Mr. Booth and Mr. Forrest are playing together at the Park Theatre, New York.

A gold mine has been recently discovered in M'Minn county, Tenn. from which large quantities of the precious metal are extracted. The vein is said to extend into the Cherokee country.

The Hon. Richard Rush, late Secretary of the Treasury, is about to dispose of his household effects at Washington. The York, Pa. Republican states that he is soon to become a resident of that borough and has taken Major Emmott's spacious dwelling, in the Southern limits of the town, on the Baltimore road.

On Tuesday last, the body of a drowned man, was taken out of the Delaware, at New-Castle. The evening previous, he went to the wharf to send an order to Philadelphia for some article, required in his business—and it is presumed he missed his footing, [the darkness being great] and fell into the River. His name, George Reed.

Joseph Missimer, of Pottsgrove township, caught in one net, in the river Schuylkill, on the 11th inst. nine hundred cat-fish and three eels, all of good size.—It is not stated how long the net was in the water.

PUTTING A MAN OUT OF COVENTRY.—The town council of Coventry, in the state of Rhode Island, have banished the Rev. Mr. Fuller from that town, under an old law, authorising town councils to banish vagrants. Mr. Fuller is a liberally educated and highly respectable minister, and the only charges seem to have been, that he preached the necessity of sinners turning to repentance, and was laboring to organise a Temperance Society!

The Cincinnati American of the 17th inst. says: "We understand the steamboat Native sunk in the Ohio river at Laughery's bar, about thirty miles below this city, on Friday night last. Her passengers arrived here on Saturday in the Hercules. It is presumed the boat will be raised, but that a great part of her cargo will be destroyed."

The great sale of improved short horns, advertised in the American Farmer, of May 7th, will take place at Powelton, on the 16th June next.—The daily steamboat, plying north and south, with the uncommon docility of these animals, will afford a very desirable facility for transporting them.

On Friday last, as a girl standing upon the ledge of a window in the third story of a house in the lower part of the city was engaged in whitewashing the ceiling, her foot accidentally slipped, and she was precipitated with a violent shock to the earth. Dreadfully mangled, she was immediately taken to the hospital.

The Salem Gazette, alluding to the report concerning Captain Finch, says that there never was an Earl of Bolton. There was, however, a Duke of Bolton, who made himself famous by marrying Miss Fenton, the original Polly of the Beggar's Opera.

A man about 40 years of age was apprehended by a watchman, on Sunday night, as he was throwing stones at the windows of the Catholic church in Barclay street, New York. Within a few weeks upwards of eighty panes of glass have been broken in the windows, and the Vestry were under the necessity of engaging a private watchman to prevent the perpetration of such outrages. The offender had his pockets filled with stones when he was taken.

The Indian Chief Tuskina has been tried at Mobile. A bill of indictment was preferred, containing two counts—one for feloniously attempting to stop the mail; the other for knowingly and wilfully obstructing its passage. The Grand Jury ignored the first count, and found a true bill on the second. On this a conviction was had, and the prisoner was fined by the Court in the sum of one hundred dollars.

It is with much pleasure we learn from various parts of this state, that the present prospects of Grain and Grass promise an abundant harvest. We believe that the prospects of the farmer never were more flattering than they are at present.

The Northampton Mass. Gazette says, the cheapest cloth which can be used in this country, is unbleached cotton—and recommends that families dye it of Nankin colour. The suggestion is worthy of attention.

The Harrisburg Chronicle says:—It is uncertain when the canal will again be navigable, as there will have to be a new culvert made at this place, which will necessarily take a considerable time.

The number of Clerks, in the public offices at WASHINGTON, is something more than two hundred and forty; one hundred and thirty eight in the Treasury Department and Land Office, and fifty nine in the Post Office.

According to the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, public opinion, at WASHINGTON, is very much divided as to the probable fate of the INDIAN BILL, the editors of that paper incline to the belief that it will not pass without qualifying amendments. They say also:—"The ultimate fate of the bills to reduce the duty on Salt and on Molasses, is uncertain. The bill to enforce the collection of the Revenue (on which the Tariff Debate took place in the House of Representatives) will become a law. It is not yet known whether the President of the United States has signed, or will sign, the Maysville Road bill. It is understood that M. M'Noah has been re-nominated to the Senate for the office of Surveyor of the Port of New York, which he has held by the appointment of the President for the year past; which nomination the Senate refused, a few days ago, (by 25 votes to 23) to confirm.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill "in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports" was lost, on the question for its third reading, by a vote of 20 to 22. The bill authorizing a subscription of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company was considered; and on the motion of Mr. McKinley, was ordered to lie on the table, by a vote of 21 to 19.

The House of Representatives were occupied during the morning hour, in the consideration of the resolution reported by Mr. Ambrose Spencer, to print 6,000 copies of the report of the Committee on Agriculture, and of Mr. Duponceau's and Mr. I. Henderdie's work on Silk. The hour expired before the discussion was concluded, after an unsuccessful motion to lay the resolution on the table by Mr. Chilton. The residue of the day the House were occupied in the consideration of private bills.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES day, ordered the Indian Bill to a thi by a vote of 102 to 97, the previou having been carried by the casting Speaker. An attempt was made by r.xn, of this state, to have the bill l table; but his motion was negatived rity of nine. A motion by Mr. H which was before the House when th question was ordered, is thus noticed port of the INTELLIGENCER:—

Mr. Hemphill rose to propose a sub the bill, which was (as nearly as its could be gathered from the reading Clerk) to provide for the appointme Commissioners by the President and to be residents of any of the States i interested, who should go through Tribes, east of the Mississippi, an their disposition to emigrate—then the country west of the Mississippi, tain the quality and extent of the cou could be offered to the Indians, in ex their lands east of the river, and on they would make the exchange, dur improvements, &c. and remove, the whole to the President, to be Congress at its next session; and a 30,000 dollars to carry the provision

Mr. H. said it was not his intentio a discussion of the bill. But this ha ed a party question, and the advoc bill had appealed to the friends of t tration to support the President in t He denied that party feelings influ The President had not a better frien self in the whole nation; but, on a volving, as this did, the moral a character of the country, he could n his own judgment to his regard for th Mr. H. then briefly explained the amendment, which was to obtain tion, and enable Congress to act u ly on the important question. The proposed to place half a million of hands of the Executive, to effect a the Indians. This was too great a for any Executive. The House sho measure into its own hands, and mode and manner in which it shou

The Centreville (E. S.) Times Wilmer's boat has made a successf Chesapeake and Delaware Canal ville to Philadelphia." It is ad boat is to be run regularly to Phil the Times observes—"as that m generally a good price for our fa we suppose they will avail themsel vantage."

THE MELODIUM.—This is the new Musical instrument, invented zel. It is about half the size of a co organ. It performs of *itself*, the and celebrated compositions of th ters; and so absolutely perfect is th that the pieces it plays cannot be the most skilful musicians.

On Saturday morning a carp name of Christopher Steel, living committed suicide by stabbing hi large jack-knife.—He was a good a worthy man. The only reason signed for inflicting upon upon him which soon terminated his life, w tion upon his veracity.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. kind was tried at the May term of the Queen Ann's County, Md. in which plaintiff, and Woolman Gibson, defend according to the evidence was aged bet years, and had resided for some time in de in the capacity of house keeper; he aged about 70. On the part of the pl was produced who testified that he had defendant to write a contract of marria parties, who were present at defendant preparing to write it, the business was counsel of opposition or remonstrance son. On his cross-examination this "defendant was over seventy years o man—did not think that he was particu ing—was not a remarkably handsome think him the handsomest man in Kent On the part of the defendant, a pape plaintiff was produced, of a date subseq "generous," and acknowledging the rec "in full of all demands for wages, and sideration. The Court however ins that this receipt did not embrace the for breach of contract, supposing one to and after hearing the arguments of Cou they returned a verdict of $350 for the

Norristown, [Penn.] May 26.—T noticed by the editor of the Village T have been discovered on the proper Dager, in Whitemarsh township, four Horough, turns out to be a strata of " caccous ashist," which Mr. Dager, might be the shale that covers coal. Esq and Dr. Feuchtwanger, of P visited the place, and pronounced the fatile. It is believed that Coal has a the same region with Marble.

New York April 25.—The stable trick, Esq. who resides in Bernard's set county, N. J. was entered about day night last, and a horse, saddle therefrom. The robbery was discov Monday morning, and the thief was sued. He was traced as far as Elizabethtown, where he took passage in the steamboat about half an hour before his pursuers accordingly proceeded to this city in the thief had entered care to Brooklyn ten property. A person who knew t over early yesterday morning to see any of the stables in Brooklyn; his s successful, as he found the animal in Livery Stable, where he had been con. They were told that the horse and were requested to keep the ho person who left him, in case he should away. The party who came on in were forthwith advised of the succ when they repaired to Brooklyn, a examining the horse in the stable, th there came in. Mr. Wood immedia he was the person who brought the the same time attempted to seize drew a long butcher's knife and ste A crowd soon collected and the vill and speedily secured without inflict annal injury upon any body, although escaped, as he continued to brandish the scuffle, and also made an att iol from his bosom. He was taken examined by the Sheriff, who fou a pair of brass barrel pistols wh pockets attached to a belt fastened which also had a leather sheathe bullet mould, with a ramrod and sc containing bullets, flints and wad mask, a letter containing three or about three dollars in silver were He gave his name, David Chase, a arraigned before the magistrates he sel bery. He has been committed to p demanded by the Governor of N quite a young man, but from the m was armed and the resistance he arrested, he is no doubt a hardened

The following persons, viz: Ge George Barnes, William Oliver, dressed like gentlemen, were appre in the steam boat Albany, by four shals, upon suspicion of having pick Crane, a merchant from Newburgh containing about $660. Mr. Cran ook just as the boat was leaving th proclaimed to the crowd that wh a young man leaped on board the probable thief. Capt him to be searched, to which he r ately be to divest himself of hi and he pulled a handkerchief and la ly upon the table. Nothing was f passed that the suspicion was groun up the handkerchief to replace it observed that he was more than co it was deemed expedient to open identical money was found in it. was approaching the city, Capt. J ve there privately, and communica to the Police, who promptly d mber of the officers to take the men into their custody as soon as th A large gold mourning ring was f Graham, on which is engraved— 19th June, 1810, aged 68." Mr. about an hundred persons came Newburgh, and that the money w felons pocket.

...e Post.

...PHILADELPHIA:

...SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

...spondents at a distance are again par... requested to pay the postage on their ...they will not be attended to otherwise.

...st number of "Modern Philosophy" ...ared several weeks ago, but by some ...the second number was published first. ...e No. will be found on the first page ...paper.

..."enstina" is acceptable.

...communication of "Mathers" is consi... ...ther too personal for the Saturday ...Post. Theological disputes are gone... ...lengthy for a weekly paper, nor is their ...the only objection with us.

...e F.'s lines on friendship will be pub... ...next week. We regard them as some... ...better than the common order of newspa...

...ses for an Album," by our friend B. of ...ester, have been mislaid. Can he supply ...a copy?

...ers received some half a dozen letters in ...to Miss Mary Ann S———, by persons ...under themselves interested in her re... ...ture. We are afraid our limits will ...soon for this numerous class to exhi... ...talents for controversy.

...articles are laid out for publication. A ...verses by J. B., and two or three pieces ...ence," will shortly appear.

OUR OWN PAPER.

...course much of one's own affairs, is a ...of egotism that is commonly as disagree... ...to the hearers as it is gratifying to the ...himself. Selfishness not being our vice, ...endeavored to avoid disquisitions of this ...much as possible, but the few remarks ...refer to the reader, we hope will not be ...impertinent or uninteresting. We do ...to insinuate (like some of our neigh... ...our paper is superior to every other, ...we intend to boast of our wonderful ...with the editorial quill; all these ...we leave to those who are necessitated ...promulgators of their own merits. But ...increase of our patronage is the ...of the public approbation of our ...Satisfied with the decision of this tribu... ...wish to appeal to no other on earth, ex... ...own conscience; and we can happily re... ...assurance from thence that we have dis... ...our duty to the public and to ourselves ...to avoid idle discussions, which exhibit ...ill nature of those engaged in them, and ...only of no benefit to others, we have ...gone without notice the opposition ...ch, and the attacks of malice.

...will be seen that we endeavour to embody ...columns as great a variety of reading as ...contained in the same space; and we ...declined no labour and spared no expense ...we thought might be rendered to this ...and although the original matter in our ...may possibly be considered of some value, ...most endeavored to check its disseminа... ...means of *a copy right*. The subjects ...selected are generally such as have some ...of utility, and not those that have ...to recommend them but contemptible ...ity, or the universal sneer of misan...

...occasion, we rejoice in an opportunity to ...our grateful sense of the kindness and ...which we have ever met from a judicious ...hope that our future endeavours may ...the same favorable regard.

...Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania ...on Tuesday and Wednesday, a most ...collection of flowers, fruits, &c., at the ...Hall, Philadelphia. The rooms were ...crowded by a gay and fashionable assem... ...among whom might be seen the more sober ...of the characters who delight in the inte... ...study of botany. The ladies, "them... ...flower flowers," wandered and admired ...profusion of odoriferous and beautiful ...many of which possessed all the charms ...in addition to their native elegance. ...Following is a short catalogue of some of the ...flowers and shrubs that were exhibited: ...Cinnamon, Mahogany, Sugar Cane, ...Pepper, Mango, New Zealand Flax, ...Ironbark,) Gum Elastic Tree, (Ficus ...; Banana, Date, Sago, Olive; also, Pan... ...Carthamus, Ikora coccinea, Panetta ...Pancratium elephantophus, Justicia ad... ...Olea fragrans, &c. &c. A number of ...amateurs, practical cultivators, flo... ...contributed to this splendid exhibition. ...the names of some of the contribu... ...L. H. Landreth, Robert Carr, ...Bybal, John M'Arann, Daniel Maupay, ...Alexander Parker, Jacob Engleman, ...Baker, D. Kocherperger, William Hid... ...Hackney, Thomas Smith, Joseph ...Pratt, Esq., Geo. Pepper, Joshua ...J. B. Smith Haddington, Robert ...Clapier, E. Coleman, Esq., Mr. ...Miller, and Dr. J. R. Cox.

MRS BARNEY'S LETTER.

...read a letter from this lady, address... ...Jackson, which complains of the ...of her husband, Major Barney, from ...whom we however well qualified Mrs. Barney ...to write letters of this kind, and she car... ...no inconsiderable talent—how... ...feelings of a wife and mother may pal... ...across the warmth with which she has ...the subject—we must still consider ...case as acting under an error of ...The storms of political life are lit... ...to the delicacy of the female charac... ...most worthy of her sex may become ...of calumny, by engaging in disputes of ...Whatever strength of mind a lady ...her feelings will generally obtain an ...over that calmness which should at... ...that ought to be discussed without ...prejudice. As to the merits of ...question we will not venture ...opinion, having received nothing ...*ex parte* evidence—yet, while we ...action, we cannot but admire the ...has induced a female to come for... ...cause which is sanctified at least ...affection and solicitude for her fa...

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

We received a note from a female correspondent some time since, in which she complained of the rudeness of some young men who kept near the houses in walking the streets, and excluding the ladies from what is commonly considered the place of honor. We have noticed ourselves that much delay is sometimes occasioned by passengers obstructing each other in a crowded street. One simple rule might prevent much inconvenience and loss of time.—"Keep to the right"—Giving the wall is a ceremony of no importance in this country, and we are persuaded that our rational and patriotic ladies will easily dispense with all those courtly manœuvres which do not add to our comfort, and frequently detract from our convenience.

In our last number we gave a friendly notice of a paper about to be established by Mr. E. J. PIERCE of this city. By some "*unforeseen oversight*," (to use an expressive phrase of the Saturday Bulletin,) we have given great offence to Mr. P., and excited no little resentment even in his magnanimous disposition. His anger discovered itself in an advertisement, which we copy verbatim from the daily papers, and which occasioned no little wonderment among some of our fellow citizens:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN article has appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, which shows the colours of that establishment—the paper that first received its countenance from the common people, and is now patronized generally by them—it ups and by their notice of my circular, is the first to come out to keep them down. I am well pleased to see them openly display their flag—secretly, they could have injured our cause; but openly, we shall take measures for their defeat—and it is well for us, their patrons, that we know our enemy—the enemy of reform, of general knowledge, and the people's rights; and pleased I am to know our friends by the molding of their plumes, and pleased that they have had time to reap the people's patronage, and become potent before the war commences, for I should grieve to be obliged to wage war with the powerless.

They will observe, by the prospectus that they have spoken of, that my course has been to board the lion in his den, and though as yet I have no assistant, yet I calculate to call a Spartan band around me, that will humble the powers that may be arrayed against me, and make their valour weep—and well it is our foes peep out; the people will now know that the Evening Post, which has been reared by their extraordinary liberality, is now elevated and entrenched so far above them, as to be able, with impunity, as they think, to kick down the ladder which the working men have so long held up for them.

We rejoice to know our foes—we shall endeavour to scale their walls, and show the Evening Post their setting sun. E. J. PIERCE, Umbrella Maker,
may 25—tf&s Corner of 3d and Market streets.

By this it will be seen that Mr. P. takes us for opponents at least—if not enemies. To convince him of his error, we will increase his celebrity by spreading his name over every part of the Union. His attack on us is more in the style of a merciless tyrant than a liberal minded republican; but we hope Mr. P will have the candour to retract some of his very serious accusations, and not annihilate us altogether by the potency of his declamation. In return for this forbearance, we will withdraw our insinuation that the enterprising gentleman is *non compos*; we assure him that all our *doubts* and suspicions on that subject are entirely removed.

To convince the public of the soundness of his understanding, and the correctness of his taste, we make the following extracts from the prospectus of his *Early Morning* and *Evening Journal*, lately established:

"It will have [no] party [politics] in its columns, but it will endeavor to present, that a great number of copies may be struck off from different forms, and a sufficient supply be had for a subscription that will probably be larger than ever known in this or any other country; if the paper be *delivered without charge*, as it will be the first year, for I have ever found that, in our city of brotherly love, those lectures which are delivered gratis have always hearers enough—or that when a balloon is to be raised, if a view of the transaction can be had for nothing, myriads will leave their labour and lose a day to see it—and it will be the same with my paper no doubt."——Admirable reasoning!

We gladly observe, however, that he is willing to receive aid and to pay for it; we therefore anticipate a share of employment and remuneration when our former resources have failed.

"I should like to call around me a galaxy of old and young philanthropists (if there are any old ones,) to assist me in the management of my paper—and should be glad to receive proposals from them, and know their terms, at any time within a year. I expect to pay all who shall give me assistance, for it is not my intention to put their philanthropy to test just now when it may be tender."

We must, however, be able to prove that we have our five senses in perfection:—"We fear we shall give pain, yet it is necessary, and we reluctantly state, that persons being in any wise defective in their five senses must not expect to be employed in our establishment. For instance, those that are lame would impede the celerity of our movements—the blind would fill our sheets with blunders—nor would it be well for us to employ those deficient in the olfactory nerve, as we shall need sharp scented assistants who could, upon such an occasion, smell out a rat that might essay to dislodge our cheese, or consume our bread and butter—nor those that are palsied, for we shall need the sense by which we can feel our way—nor would it be proper for us to employ those who have burnt their tongues by the emission of large volumes of ready ignited sulphur, as we shall need our sense of taste that we may know what is good—otherwise we should be poor caterers for the public, and may select poisons as deleterious as those served up by the printers of the present day."

We now take leave of Mr. Peirce for the present, hoping the explanations we have given may remove every trace of his indignation, and that he may now be induced to avert from us the threatened ruin, which he must be convinced is altogether unmerited.

On Saturday evening, as three men were busily employed, finishing a well, at the corner of Front street and Mead Alley, the earth fell in and they went to the bottom. One, we regret to say, was suffocated. Another was drawn out, without having been seriously injured. The third, unable to help himself, was brought up, by a hook let down for that purpose, alive, but so much hurt that his recovery is considered very uncertain.

THE SLEEPER AWAKENED.—Last Sunday afternoon, when the stages arrived from Trenton at Bordentown, with passengers from the steam boat, in the boot of one of them a black boy was found, sound asleep. He was aroused with some difficulty; and reported that, having hidden himself, in the place aforesaid, from his companions at play, the intenseness of cogitations had overpowered him. He set off, without delay, to foot it home.

BOXFORD BONNETS.—Bonnets of a fashionable air, and well adapted to the season, have recently been made at Boxford about twenty-five miles from this city, from rye-straw.—The first edition of them was carried to N. York and sold to the fashionable milliners, as English bonnets, of recent manufacture and importation, at an exorbitant price. The New York milliners furnished their Boston Correspondents with the new article, and many of them were sold in this city, at from twelve to sixteen dollars. The English straw bonnets commanded such prices, that the industrious Boxford manufacturers sent in large supplies of them; and they can now be purchased at from three to four dollars.

These bonnets are, both in respect to material and form, very elegant; and well suited to the season. Success to their fair manufacturers!—*Palladium.*

BEECH STAVES.—A new, and it is believed a profitable article of export, may be found in great abundance in the Northern Counties of this State, and which, at present, is only an incumbrance to the ground. We allude to staves for wine casks, &c. made out of beech wood.—In some parts of France they are preferred to every other kind, as they communicate no unpleasant taste to the liquor.

FRANKLIN BANK, NEW YORK.—The Receiver of this institution has given notice, that a further dividend of eight per cent. will be paid at the Manhattan Bank after the tenth of June next. This Bank still owes to several banks in New York, $45,463; to depositors, $153,507, and to certificate holders, $107,945—total $307,915—on which 25 per cent. has already been declared. A still further dividend is expected, but its amount is altogether uncertain.

MEMORANDA OF ROCHESTER.—The oldest man born in Rochester is not twenty years old. The first white man born west of Herkimer resides in Rochester. The project of furnishing every poor family in the county with the holy scriptures, originated and was carried into effect in that village. The six day line of stages and canal boats were first got up in Rochester. The natives of the Sandwich Islands are indebted to Rochester for a printed translation, into their language, of a portion of the New Testament, translated and printed in that village. The first high school in the state, after those in New York, was commenced in Henrietta, near Rochester. The number of religious societies in Rochester are, three Presbyterian, two Methodist, one Baptist, one Roman Catholic, one Friends, one Unitarian, one Christian, and one African Church.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—Last week, we took passage in the Steamer Rushlight, at Newport, for Providence, and when about half way up the bay, a general alarm was spread among the passengers, by the piercing cries of a lady, who said that a worm or some other kind of insect had crept into her ear. As the lady was somewhat sea-sick, and had kept her birth, and probably had fallen into an imperfect repose—and as she was evidently terrified, lest the boiler of the boat should explode, it was at first supposed, that all was imaginative, and the result of an hysterical affection. She, however, continued her cries of distress, and appeared to be in the most excruciating agony. At this moment, Mr. Amos Briggs, of this town, was informed of the lady's situation, and having obtained a tumbler of liquor at the bar of the boat, he proceeded to the cabin, and prevailed on the lady to suffer him to drop the liquor into her ear, he succeeded in relieving the anguish she endured. He had not infused more than four or five drops, before a bug, almost half an inch long made his appearance on the surface of the ear, and thus was the distracted sufferer relieved from the most excruciating anguish, and the most horrid anticipated death.

Had for the presence of mind which was thus evinced, the lady, in all probability, would have soon died; or become a victim of insanity; and Mr. Briggs is entitled to the thanks of the lady and her friends for the happy effects of presence of mind so readily produced. The incident is worth remembering, and is entitled to a collection of all, as its preservation may [illegible]—*Literary Subaltern.*

Latest from England.

By the packet ship CANADA, arrived at New York, London and Liverpool papers to the 21st and 23d of April, (except two days later than the last previous advices, have been received. Our own files having not yet reached us, we avail ourselves of the copious selections given in the NEW YORK papers.

Among these are several bulletins respecting the health of the King of ENGLAND, which are censured, as usual, in the TIMES, as tending to mislead the nation. According to a correspondent of the LIVERPOOL MERCURY, his majesty's indisposition is of a dangerous character; but a correspondent of the NEW YORK EVENING POST affirms that his life is not supposed to be in imminent danger, and that his health is as good as that of most men of sixty-eight; his oppression being attributed to a cold, accompanied by an attack of gout.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th of April, Mr. GRANT's motion, for leave to bring in a bill removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, was carried, by a vote of 115 to 97; but it is said that the bill will be defeated.

On the first of April, Mr. PEEL brought in a bill to amend the forgery laws, designed to limit capital punishments, now applied to sixty descriptions of the crime. The new bill confines it to the forgery of the great or privy seal, the sign manual, wills, transferrable securities, false entries in public accounts, or the transfer of public stock, documents representing money, acceptances, and endorsements of foreign bills.

The state of trade, in ENGLAND, is said to have improved decidedly, and the complaints of distress among the people to have been, in a great degree, hushed.

In FRANCE, it is said that M. VILLELE, supported by the most ardent of the Royalist party, recommends the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies; and that his opinion is likely to prevail.

The Prince LEOPOLD has formally accepted the sovereignty of GREECE, and was preparing to take possession.

THE KING.

Windsor Castle, April 15.—"We regret to state that the King has had a bilious attack, accompanied by an embarrassment in breathing. His Majesty, although free from fever, is languid and weak. (Signed)

"HENRY HALFORD,
"MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY."

His Majesty's Health.—His Majesty's health has not, we regret to state, improved to that degree as was anticipated from the favorable state in which the King appeared on Saturday. Sir Henry Halford and Sir Matthew Tierney remained in attendance on his Majesty during Sunday night. The two medical gentlemen held a consultation yesterday morning at the Palace, previous to their leaving for London, and agreed upon the following bulletin for the information of the public:—

"*Windsor Castle, April 19, 1830.*—His Majesty continues to suffer occasionally from attacks of embarrassment in his breathing.

"HENRY HALFORD.
"MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY."

His Majesty may be considered to be rather better than when the first bulletin of the state of his health was issued; certainly not worse; neither of the physicians were in attendance on the King during yesterday.—Court Circular of Monday 19th.

THE KING.—His Majesty's health has, we are happy to state, improved since the issuing of the bulletin on Monday. The King passed a good night, and was better yesterday. His Majesty received a visit during the morning from the Duchess of Gloucester. Sir Henry Halford left the palace at Windsor shortly before eight o'clock yesterday morning, and returned to town; both the medical attendants were absent from the Palace during the day, the state of his Majesty's health not requiring their constant attendance. In the evening Sir Henry Halford returned to the Palace about half past seven o'clock.—Court Circular, 21st April.

Nothing has transpired respecting the King's health of a later date than the account from the *Court Circular*, except an assurance, from authority, that he is not considered in imminent danger.—*Globe*, 21st April.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has more than ordinary opportunities of obtaining correct information upon subjects connected with politics and the Court, has favored us with the following information on the subject of the King's health, in a letter dated last Tuesday:

"I have private information respecting the health of the King, which convinces me that there is but little chance of his recovery. I know a gentleman who is very familiar with his Majesty's appearance, and who pronounces a very unfavorable opinion from the altered state of his countenance, on seeing it last week. The King has been cupped once a month until lately, but that operation cannot now be continued. The difficulty of breathing arises from dangerous internal disease."

Arrangements are now making to form a railway between Liverpool and Birmingham, distance about 80 miles.

The Royal Yacht Club are said to be fitting out a squadron to witness the bombardment of Algiers.

The charge for collecting the whole of our revenue is £6. 7s. 3d. per cent. being an expense of between five and six millions a year.

The promoters of Mr. R. Grant's Bill for the Emancipation of the Jews entertain little hope that the second reading (3d of May) will be carried in the Commons.

It is said that several young English noblemen have applied for permission to proceed as volunteers to Algiers. The restless valour is nothing new among us.

The establishment of Bank of England branch banks is understood to have caused a loss to the bank proprietors of £50,000.

Mr. Holmes, who is called the whipper-in of the Treasury, is actively engaged in getting together a formidable opposition to the second reading of Mr. Grant's bill for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews.

FATAL SHIPWRECK.

The ship Newry, having four hundred passengers on board, and bound for Quebec, was wrecked on the night of the 16th April, by running on the rocks at Portincleon, near Bardsey, in Carnarvon Bay. The vessel was dashed to pieces in a few hours, and *two hundred of the passengers perished in the wreck.* The ship left Newry on Wednesday, and in beating down the channel, the weather being foggy, she got too far into Carnarvon Bay, and was driven on the rocks about nine o'clock on Friday night. Most of the passengers were Irish emigrants, and many of them being below when the ship struck, the shock was so great as to throw down the ladders, and their escape became impossible. The ship was almost immediately filled with water. The passengers on deck escaped by means of one of the masts, which was cut down so as to fall on the rock and form a kind of gangway. A number of the passengers arrived at Carnarvon on Sunday, (some of them almost destitute of clothing,) where they received all the assistance that the humanity of the inhabitants could bestow.

PARIS, April 18.—The total amount of the troops destined to join the expedition, which will arrive in the environs of Toulon between the 25th and 29th inst., we are informed, will be 33,750 men—namely, 30,025 of infantry, 600 cavalry, 1,900 artillery, and 1,225 engineers.—The number of horses and mules for the cavalry, artillery, and wagon train and baggage to be embarked, will be 2,450. To the above may be added 30 horse and 70 foot gen-d'armes, 100 deputy commissaries, and 200 men employed as clerks, secretaries, attendants on the Field Hospitals, and other supernumeraries, divided into two companies.

ALGIERS.—From the most recent French journals it appears that the meditated expedition against Algiers will consist of such an armament, as in these days of *maritime* peace, has not been equalled for twenty years. The list of the different regiments intended to compose it shows a total of nearly 34,000 men, distinct from the seamen. It is now thirty-two years since the expedition to Egypt under Bonaparte sailed from Toulon; and those of the inhabitants who were then of an age to appreciate its efficiency, declare that it is fully equalled by the present equipment. The Dauphin will, it is rumoured, be at Toulon in a fortnight to superintend the departure of the expedition, which is fixed for the middle of next month.

By letters from Toulon, in the Paris papers of Sunday, which [illegible] certain that the French blockading squadron before Algiers has captured two English vessels, attempting to [illegible] through the blockade, by carrying arms and munitions of war into that port. These English ships endeavored to elude the French cruisers, and to enter the harbor of Algiers by night. Being hailed, they at first refused to answer, and being stopped, they resisted search. When obliged at last to submit to this formality, they were found to be loaded with bombs, cannons, balls, powder, and other military stores. These vessels have not been condemned. They are, however, detained till the Minister of War is consulted on the course which ought to be pursued.—*London Times of April 14.*

The Precurseur states the following, from a letter from Marseilles of the 6th:—"A vessel arrived this evening, announces that Ibrahim Pacha had landed near Tripoli, and that he was already master of two forts. Thus our Arabian Allies have forestalled us in the African expedition. It is said that an embargo has been laid at Alexandria, upon all vessels, which accounts for our not having had any arrivals for some time."

Auction & Commission Store,
NO. 453 MARKET STREET.

JOSEPH GATCHEL, Jr. having received a Commission from his Excellency the Governor, as auctioneer for the city and county of Philadelphia, respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he has [for the present] opened his store at No. 453 Market street, for the sale of Real Estate, Shipping, Household Furniture, &c.

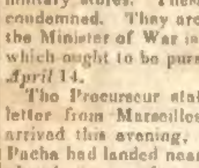
Regular public sales of Furniture will be held at the store, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

Furniture will be received for public sale any day during the week. may 29—4t

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, a woman to do the work of a small family. Also, a girl about fourteen, that will make herself useful in the same family. References as to character will be expected. Apply at No. 135 South Second street, near the Custom House.
may 29—1t*

Coal Grates and Fenders.
JAMES M. JACKSON,



HAS removed his Coal Grate and Fender Manufactory, from No. 50 Cherry street, to No. 122 North Fifth street, west side, the eighth door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

J. M. J. has also on hand, for sale, superior Black Varnish, Black Lead, and Bolton Stone, for cleaning and varnishing grates and stoves.
June 29—6m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZA, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I henceforth forbid any person harbouring or trusting her on my account; for I will pay no debts of her contracting. JOSEPH KULP.
may 29—3t*

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 25th instant, an indented lad to the Paper Making business, named JOHN BAKER, about 15 years of age.—Whoever returns the said lad shall receive the above reward but no charges.

GEORGE BECHTEL, Paper Maker,
Germantown Township, Philadelphia County.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring said lad on my account. may 25—3t*

Music Store removed to 68 South 4th st.

J. EDGAR has just published a Song entitled Love's Ritournella, as sung by Mrs. Wallack, in the popular Drama of the Reigaud. The melody of this song is smooth and easy, well adapted for parlor performers. Also, the celebrated Valse Henrique and Glee of Glencoe, a Scotch Air, with variations; The Sailor's Tear; and a variety of Marches, Waltzes, and Songs. A supply of Piano Fortes and other musical instruments of the best quality—and a quantity of Guitar and Violin Strings.—Piano Fortes tuned and music copied in the neatest manner.—Orders from the country supplied at the shortest notice.

FLUTE MUSIC.—The Flutist's Magazine; this work will contain the most favorite Airs from the Italian, French and English Operas. Also, Solos, Duetts, and Trios, printed on four folio pages. Price 25 cents a number. may 22—d

ALMANACK.

1830. MAY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
29 SATURDAY,...	4 43	7 17	7 39	
30 SUNDAY,.....	4 42	7 18	8 56	
31 MONDAY,.....	4 41	7 19	9 9	
1 TUESDAY,....	4 41	7 19	11 10	
2 WEDNESDAY,.	4 40	7 20	. .	
3 THURSDAY,...	4 40	7 20	0 22	
4 FRIDAY,.....	4 39	7 21	1 9	

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, Mr. THOMAS DONNALLEY, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss SUSANNAH, daughter of Mr. Jacob Felty, of Bucks County, Pa.

On Lord's Day evening, the 23d instant, by Lewis D. Heisler, Esq. Mr. MILES STRANG, to Miss MARGARET EARHART, both of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.

On Thursday, the 20th inst. by Alderman Geyer, STACY TAYLOR, of this city, to ELIZABETH MIDDLETON, of Burlington county, N. Jersey.

On Thursday, 20th inst by the Rev. Samuel C. Brackle, Mr GEORGE WILSON, of Greenbank, Lower Merion Township, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Stewart, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. SAMUEL L. TINDALL, of Delaware city, to Miss ELIZA BINGHAM, of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. S. Helfenstein, Mr. FRANCIS L. STEWART, to Miss SARAH ANN DAVIS, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 23d inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. W. S. HATHAWAY, to Miss MARY ANN LYNN, all of this city.

On Wednesday morning, by the Rev. Wm. P. Furnis, Mr. HUGH BRIDPORT, to Miss RACHEL TODHUNTER, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, WILLIAM GAUL, brewer, to Miss ELVIRA AMELIA ROSBYSHELL, both of this city.

At Middletown, on Tuesday, the 18th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Wilson, P. SPRUANCE, jr. Esq. of Smyrna, to Miss SARAH CORBIT, of Cantwell's Bridge, Delaware.

On Fifth day, the 20th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Wilmington, Delaware, MERRIT CANBY, of this city, to ELIZA T. SIPPLE, of the former place.

DIED,

On Friday morning last, in the 4th year of her age, MARY M. CONNELL, only daughter of John Connell, of this city.

On Wednesday morning, 19th inst. Mr. GEORGE WILTBERGER, in the 50th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE WILSON, wife of Samuel Wilson.

On Tuesday morning, the 25th inst. ISABELLA HOOD, infant daughter of John D. Mahony.

On Monday afternoon, the 24th inst. Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, in the 57th year of his age.

In the borough of Easton, Pennsylvania, on Sunday morning, the 16th inst. Mrs. ANNA MARIA ERB, aged about 72 years, widow of the late Lawrence Erb, Esq. deceased, and mother in law of his Excellency Governor Wolf.

Suddenly, on the morning of the 15th inst. WILLIAM LYNCH GWINN, infant son of Lieut. John Gwinn, of the U. S. Navy.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. MARGARET CLUB, in the 80th year of her age.

On Thursday morning last, in the borough of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Mr. JOHN W. SALTER, musical instrument maker, of Germantown, Pa.

On Wednesday evening, 26th inst. Mr. JAMES SHEADAKER, in the 49th year of his age.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst. JOHN THEVILLER, in the 50th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs MARY COATS, in the 74th year of her age.

On the 6th inst at Louisville, Ky. COURTLAND D. HOWELL, formerly of this city, and eldest son of the late Reading Howell, Esq.

THE ANNUAL CELEBRATION of the Sunday Schools attached to the "Protestant Episcopal Sunday and Adult School Society of Philadelphia," will be held in St. Andrew's Church this afternoon.—Service to commence at half past 3 o'clock.

The lower floor of the Church will be exclusively appropriated to the accommodation of the Schools.

WM. ROBINSON, Rec. Sec'ry.

Boarding School for Young Ladies.
IN FRANKFORD, PA.

MISS EDMONDS [illegible]

TERRA-METALLIC INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH.

H. VILLERS, Surgeon Dentist, (from London,) No. 40 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, begs leave to introduce to the attention of his professional friends and the public, his admirable Imitation of Nature, HUMAN TEETH, composed of Earthy and Mineral substances, which he has succeeded in bringing to a high state of perfection. The evident superiority of these compositions over all other Artificial Teeth, consists principally in their extreme durability, not being subject to various decomposition. They are incapable of contracting unpleasant odour in wear, and retain their color unchanged to the latest period of use, having passed the ordeals of fire and acid. When placed securely on the gums, it is impossible, upon the minutest inspection, to detect them from human teeth; and they answer all the purposes of mastication, articulation, ornament and comfort. They may be had from entire sets, *en masse*, to single Teeth; or be mounted separately on plates of gold, platina, &c. The fixing, being mechanical, is performed without pain, and the teeth may be removed by the wearer at pleasure.

Mr. Villers, the bearer of this, has constructed and built for me, a Furnace to bake Porcelain or Terra Metallic Teeth, which I believe is as complete a thing for the purpose as can be made. He has made and baked a number of Teeth in it, and they are done very well; I believe it is the only one of the kind in America. He makes the Teeth himself, and has been to Europe for some time, to procure the materials for that purpose.—He has furnished me with the different compositions, and instructed me how to make the Teeth. During the time he has been here I have been so occupied with other parts of my profession, that I have not had time to attend to the making them; but I believe I can make them from the instructions he has given me as well as he can. JOHN WOOFFENDALE.
may 22—tf No. 2 Courtland street, New York.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 11th of May, from the Subscriber, in Radnor Township, JONATHAN MARKS or MASON, a bound apprentice to the farming business, aged 18 years and 6 months. Had when he went away dark gray cassinet pantaloons, and two pair cotton drilling pantaloons, cotton stripe roundabout, and black cap. Any person giving information or returning said apprentice, shall receive the above reward but no charges. I hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account.
may 22—3t* JESSE GYGER.

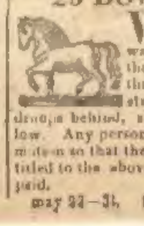
LOST,

ON the 8th of May, a small BAY HORSE, white on the hind feet. Any person returning the same, or giving information to the owner so that he may get him, shall be suitably rewarded. Residence, James Street, third door below Ridge Road.
may 22—3t* JOHN GRAHAM.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
CHEAP SILKS, RIBBONS, AND LACE GOODS.

C. BIRD & BUZBY, No. 96 1-2 Market street, offer for sale a large and handsome assortment of staple and fancy Silk and Lace Goods. Their entire stock being late purchases the decline from former prices enables them to offer great inducements to purchasers. feb. 20—tf1y

29 DOLLARS REWARD.



WAS stolen from the pasture of Abraham Baker, on the Delaware 4 or 5 miles above Philadelphia, on the 18th inst. a lively young Bay Horse, three years old this spring, with a small star in his face, carries his head well, drags a behind, short dock, and carries his tail very low. Any person finding said horse, and giving information so that the subscriber can get him, will be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. ROBERT SHEPPARD.
may 22—3t. S. E. corner of Vine and Water sts.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH

THIS paper, the only one published in the County of Philadelphia, is issued every Wednesday, at $2 per annum, if received by mail, or $2 25, if delivered by a carrier. The subscription list of the Telegraph, is both numerous and respectable; and it would be a beneficial advertising medium for Merchants and others, residing in the city and county. Its course is open, untrammeled, and independent. Address, P. R. FREAS, Editor.
Germantown, May 24, 1830. may 29—3t

M. THOMAS,
No. 87 CHESNUT STREET.
Pawnbroker's Sale—Clothing Only.

ON Monday morning, May 31st, 1830, at 9 o'clock, will be sold, by M. Thomas, 87 Chesnut street, a very large and extensive assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's clothing, consisting of, frock and close bodied coats. Very large assortment of summer pantaloons, vests and roundabouts; ladies' silk, gingham, calico and white dresses, part of them of the first fashion and quality. Also, merino, silk, and crape shawls and scarfs; linen and cotton shirts; bed and table linen; elegant bed spreads and quilts; pillow cases; towels silk handkerchiefs; boots and shoes; bonnets and hats; coat, vest, and frock patterns; parasols and umbrellas, &c. &c. The whole of which will positively be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.
may 29—1t*

A STORE TO LET.

A STORE readily fitted up and in a good situation in North Eighth street, will be let on moderate terms for a Dry Good Store, an Apothecary Shop or a Stationery Store, and an arrangement may be made by which half of the rent may be saved. Apply at No. 47 North Eighth street, between Arch and Race streets. may 29—1t

Managers' Office, 121 Chesnut street.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No. 2, FOR 1830,

TO be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 5th of June, 1830. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000	is.	$20 000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
54	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375

13795 Prizes, 34,220 Tickets, at $4 00, is $136,880
20425 Blanks,

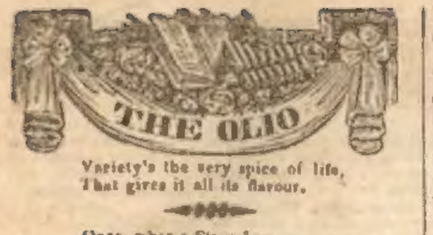
In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, making 34,220 tickets, and the drawing of 9 ballots, there will be 34 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on them; 1836 each having two of them on; and 11476 each having one only of them on; and also, 20,325 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 9 of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the capital prize of $20,000
That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to 10,000
That having on it the 6th, 8th and 9th, to 2,500
That having on it the 7th, 8th and 9th, to 1,505
Those 5 tickets having on them the 1st, 7th and 8th; 1st, 7th and 9th; 1st, 8th and 9th; 2d, 5th and 6th, 2d, 5th and 7th, each 1,000
Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, 3d, 4th and 6th; 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 9th, each 500
Those 5 tickets having on them the 4th, 6th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 9th; 4th, 7th and 8th, 4th, 7th and 9th; 4th, 8th and 9th, each 400
Those 10 tickets having on them the 2d, 3d and 4th; 2d, 3d and 5th; 2d, 3d and 6th; 2d, 3d, and 7th; 2d, 3d and 8th; 2d, 3d and 9th; 2d, 4th and 5th; 2d, 4th and 6th; 2d, 4th and 7th; 2d, 4th and 8th, each 300
Those 20 tickets having on them the 1st, 2d and 4th; 1st, 2d and 5th; 1st, 2d and 6th; 1st, 2d and 7th; 1st, 2d and 8th; 1st, 2d and 9th; 1st, 3d and 4th; 1st, 3d and 5th; 1st, 3d and 6th; 1st, 3d and 7th; 1st, 3d and 8th; 1st, 3d and 9th; 1st, 4th and 5th; 1st, 4th and 6th; 1st, 4th and 7th; 1st, 4th and 8th; 1st, 4th and 9th; 1st, 5th and 6th; 1st, 5th and 7th; 1st, 5th and 8th; 1st, 5th and 9th; 1st, 6th and 7th; 1st, 6th and 8th; 1st, 6th and 9th; 1st, 7th and 8th; 1st, 7th and 9th; 1st, 8th and 9th, each 200
All others, with 2 of the drawn numbers on them, (being 136,) each 100
Those 51 tickets having on them the 2d and 3d drawn numbers, each 50
Those 51 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers, each 40
Those 102 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th, or the 5th and 6th drawn numbers, each 30
Those 102 tickets having on them the 6th and 7th, or the 7th and 8th drawn numbers, each 20
All others, with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1478,) each 10
And all tickets having one only, of the drawn numbers on, being 11475, each 5
No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.
Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.
May, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.
may 29—1t

DRAWING OF THE
Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,
Class No. 8, for 1830.

THE subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. EIGHT, for 1830—do hereby certify, that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the 60 placed in the wheel, viz:—

1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
12	18



Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Once, when a Stage Jove,
In a fury of vapour,
Was snowing on Lear
A storm of white paper;
On a sudden he stopt—
While Hodgkinson cries,
Snow, honest friend snow,
More snow from the skies.
The white paper's out,
Cried Jove, with a frown;
What, all the white out!
Then confound it, snow brown.

RAPID TRAVELLING.

A traveller on a miserably lean steed, was hailed by a Yankee, who was hoeing his pumpkins by the roadside—Hallo! friend," said the farmer, "where are you bound?" "I'm going out to settle in the western country," replied the other.—Well get off and straddle this here pumpkin-vine, it will grow and carry you faster than that-ere beast."

A shoemaker was the other day fitting a customer with a pair of boots, when the buyer observed that he had but one objection to them, which was, that the soles were a little too thick. "If this is all," replied Crispin, "put on the boots, and the objection will gradually *wear away.*"

A gentleman who had a strong dislike to mutton, but whose landlord had furnished the obnoxious provision in abundance, remarked that he had eaten so much of it during the last six months that he was *ashamed to look a sheep in the face.*

Dr. Johnson was extremely averse to the present foppish mode of educating children, so as to make them what foolish mothers call elegant young men. He said to a lady, who asked him what she should teach her son in early life, 'Madame, to read, to write, to count; grammar, writing, and arithmetic; three things which, if not taught in very early life, are seldom, if ever, taught to any purpose, and without the knowledge of which, no superstructure of learning or knowledge can be built.' He always advised his friends, when they were inclined to marry, to make choice of a religious woman. 'Man,' said he, 'may be kept in some degree of order by common sense, by fear of the censure of the world, or by any other motives; but if a woman has no religion, you have no hold upon her mind.'

A young gentleman who had quarrelled with a lady to whom he had paid his addresses, was so impudent as to threaten that he would publish the letters she had written to him. That, she replied, would be truly vexatious, for though I need not be ashamed of the *contents*, I certainly ought be ashamed of their *direction!*

PUNCTUATION.—When Lord Timothy Dexter, of Newburyport, wrote his famous book, entitled "A Pikel for the Knowing Ones," there happened to be many heresies, schisms, and false doctrines abroad in the land, regarding punctuation; and as many diverse systems, appeared, for the location of commas, semicolons, periods, dashes, &c. as there were works published. To obviate this difficulty and to give every one an opportunity of suiting himself, his lordship left out all marks of punctuation from the body of his work, and at the ending of the book, has printed four or five pages of nothing but stops and pauses, with which he said the reader could pepper his dish as he chose.

In the seventh number of this Journal we presented a view of the proportion of deaths in various cities of Europe—since then we have been enabled to obtain from authentic documents, a statement of the proportion which the deaths each year, in five of our own cities, bear to their respective populations. In Philadelphia it is 1 in 46,68—In Boston 1 in 41,20—In New York 1 in 37,83—In Baltimore 1 in 35,14—In Charleston 1 in 86,50.—*Journal of Health.*

The following delectable tit-bit in natural history, from the journal of a traveller, is going around the Union, for the amusement of children, we suppose.

THE CONDOR.—In the course of the day I had an opportunity of shooting a condor; it was so satiated with its repast on the carcass of a horse as to suffer me to approach within pistol shot before it extended its enormous wings to take flight, which was to me the signal to fire; and having loaded with an ample charge of pellets, my aim proved effectual and fatal. What a formidable monster did I behold in the ravine beneath me, screaming and flapping in the last convulsive struggles of life! It may be difficult to believe that the most gigantic animal which inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equalled in size by a tenant of the air; and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our mountain eagle, will probably read with astonishment of a species of that same bird, in the southern hemisphere, being so large and strong as to seize an ox with its talons, and to lift it into the air, whence it lets it fall to the ground, in order to kill it and prey upon its carcass. But this astonishment must in a great degree subside when the dimensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which, incredible as they may appear, I now insert *verbatim* from a note taken down with my own hand. 'When the wings are spread they measure sixteen paces (forty feet) in extent, from point to point; the feathers are eight paces (twenty feet) in length, and the quill part two palms (eight inches) in circumference.—It is said to have power sufficient to carry off a live rhinoceros."—*Sir Edmund Temple's Travels in Peru.*

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.—The Augusta Courier contains a specimen of a "Cracker Dictionary," which makes us acquainted with some very curious terms in use among the Southern Cockneys. At the head of the list we find the following words:—Bodaceously, Catawampously, Contraption, &c. The definitions, in some instances, to convey us of the north, a not very clear idea of the meaning. "*Ramsquaddled,*" for instance, is said to mean, "Rowed up salt river." We are as much puzzled at this, as the Frenchman was by Dr. Johnson's definition of *net*, which he explained as "a reticulated square, with interstitial vacuities."

LENGTH OF GERMAN WORDS.—The English language presents some few words which the short-winded race who adopt it as the medium for expressing their thoughts, are apt to consider somewhat long. Of these prothonotary is not perhaps the very shortest. Polysyllabic as it is, however, it forms but a member of the following word in German:

Viceoberappellationsgerichtsprotonotarius
In English: Appeal-courts chief-prothonotary's-deputy.

GEORGE FREDERICK COOKE.

Charles Incledon gave a dinner at his house in St. Michael's place, Brompton, to a large party of sharp-shooters, and other friends.—Cook was there, and all were delighted with him. He promised not to pass 'the Kedron,' an expression he used to signify the line of sobriety. Frequently he was reminded by his friends that he was getting pretty near to it, but he good-humouredly bade them not to be afraid—he had now learnt to be master of himself.—The tale, the joke, went round in high glee.—Among other things, a Mr. Green told a story of a methodist parson who was in the habit of treating his congregation with promises of eternal torments. 'You will be d———,' said he, 'as sure as I catch this fly—I've missed him.'—the company laughed except Cooke; he, looking at Mr. Green out of the corner of his eyes, in his peculiar way, with his head lowered, whispered, 'Please to tell that story again.'—The gentleman observed that it was a trifling story, and not worth repeating, but he did as he was bade. 'Now tell that story again,' said Cooke, raising his voice to a stentorian pitch; the gentleman excused himself; Cooke commanded him. This was of course treated as it deserved; when up rose Cooke, vociferating, with all the force of his voice—'You scoundrel! I have marked you; I have had my eyes on you ever since you dared enter this room. That fellow is a spy in the pay of the French Government; I know it; I can prove it. Oh, you scoundrel, to dare to show your face where I am;' and thereupon he seized a chair, which he attempted to throw at the head of the story-teller, but was prevented. All the party were soon on their legs, and Mr. Cooke was thrust out of the room, while threatening to annihilate all that were in it. Incledon followed him, and reproached him for having so insulted his friend. 'George Cooke, you have ruined me; Mr. Green is the best friend I have,' said Charles; 'he always takes two boxes at my benefit, and sometimes three.' 'Oh, you pitiful fellow, Charles Incledon!' roared out Cooke, shaking his fist at him; 'so because he takes two boxes at your benefit, and sometimes three, you insult your friends by bringing a French spy among them.—I can prove him to be a French spy.' 'How can you prove it?' said Major B. 'It is a foolish drunken fancy of your own; you must go and ask his pardon.' 'Is it possible you can be so dark as not to see through it?' replied Cooke; 'that story was meant as a hit at the sharpshooters; and why does he attack the sharpshooters? because they are the most effective of the volunteers, and, it is well known, are the force which the French Government chiefly dread. He is therefore sent over here to run down the sharp-shooters; don't you see it now? Give me my hat and stick, that I may escape from a house filled with fools and traitors;' and off he went, brandishing his stick, and bellowing his denunciations. The next morning Cooke saw the Major, who lectured him on his strange and offensive conduct the preceding night; of this Cook had then no recollection, but upon the facts being described to him with suitable reflections, he burst out in an impassioned manner, 'Do not despise me, but pity me; I am a wretched—a lost man; until I have a certain quantity of liquor in me, my feelings are insupportable; I suffer the horrors of the damned; and when I have had the liquor, I am mad.'

WATER.—Water-drinkers have much keener appetites than those who drink beer. Water is the most natural and wholesome of all drinks; it quickens the appetite, strengthens digestion, quenches thirst most readily, and effectually supplies the waste continually sustained by the blood and juices. A strong, ruddy-faced farmer, had a disease which induced the late celebrated John Hunter to enjoin a total abstinence from fermented liquors. 'Sir,' said the farmer, 'I assure you that I am a very temperate man; I scarcely ever exceed three pints of ale in the day, and I never touch spirits.' 'But,' said Mr. Hunter, 'you must now drink nothing except water.' 'Sir,' said the farmer, 'that is impossible, for I cannot relinquish my employment, and you know, Sir, it is impossible to work without some support.' Mr. Hunter perceiving that his patient was not likely to be readily convinced, inquired how many acres of land he cultivated, and how many horses were kept upon the farm, and then boldly asserted that there were too few. The farmer maintained that they were sufficient but was at length brought to confess that they were worked hard. 'Allow me, then,' said Mr. Hunter, 'to inquire what is that you give them to drink?'—*Code of Health, by J. Pinny.*

Some persons are so fond of odoriferous plants and flowers, as to have them in their bedchamber. This, however, is a dangerous practice, many of them being so powerful as to overcome the senses entirely. Even plants that are not in flower, and have no smell, yet injure the air during the night, and in the absence of the sun, by impregnating it with nitrogen and carbonic acid gas; although in the daylight they rather improve the atmosphere, by yielding oxygen gas.

A melancholy proof of this, recorded by Dr. Curry, occurred in October, 1814, at Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire:—'Mr. Sherbrook having frequently had his pinery robbed, the gardener determined to sit up and watch. He accordingly posted himself with a loaded fowling piece in the green house, where it is supposed he fell asleep, and in the morning was found dead upon the ground, with all the appearance of suffocation, evidently occasioned by the discharge of mephitic gas from the plants during the night.'

Method of making superior Sponge Cake.

INGREDIENTS.—One pound of sugar, half a pound of flour, ten eggs, the rind (grated) and juice of one lemon.

MANNER OF MIXING THEM.—Beat the yolks very light, and mix them well with the sugar, then add the lemon; beat these well together, then add the glare beaten stiff; lastly, shake the flour in very gently. It should not be stirred after the flour is well mixed. If baked in two pans, one hour and a quarter is sufficient—if in one pan, two hours is necessary.

STING OF A WASP OR BEE.—The following has been asserted to be a remedy for this painful sensation.—Over the spot where the sting has entered, apply the pipe of a key, press it for a minute or two, and the pain or swelling will disappear. The tincture of opium, if immediately administered, is said also to be a certain cure.

HORSES.

A writer who states that he has had the experience of *fifty years* in treating the diseases of this noble animal, gives the following directions to be observed in the care of horses:

"A great number of fine horses are destroyed in this country by those that have them placed under their care. It is a custom to wash horses with cold water, sometimes after hard driving, in the hottest time of the year, by which practice I have known many of them take the lock-jaw and die; others have been foundered by only washing their legs and feet; it stops all perspiration and produces violent fevers. No gentleman in England will permit his horses to be washed—the horse is not a water animal, he wants the particular fostering hand of care, when placed in a domestic state.

Another bad practice prevails—the grain is thrown into the manger without sifting, and sand or gravel being heavier than the grain, it will settle down on the stomach of the horse. A few years past, I brought a stone from a horse which was believed to have been formed by thus feeding. I placed the stone in Peale's Museum; it is as large as a goose's egg and cased round like a cocoanut shell.

I would suggest a better plan for building stables, than that in use at present. All stables should be well ventilated, so as to admit a constant circulation of fresh air, without which horses are continually breathing on their lungs foul putrid matter. No stall should be less than five feet wide, as the horse, like man, wants to stretch himself when lying down to rest; many horses have died in the night, by being confined in narrow stalls, and being tied with a rope round their necks. All horses should have head stall halters, with a rein on each side, that should run up and down with blocks, in pulleys, on each side of the stall. The mangers should draw in and out like a drawer in a bureau, or desk; by being thus fixed as I have described, the horse will rise with ease, but on the old plan, the horse, in struggling to rise, often gets his head under the manger, and is found dead in the morning. The hay-racks should be placed in front of the stalls, and not on the side.

G. W. FARR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Tolinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
PATENT ELASTIC TRUSS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs those laboring under the disease of rupture, that he has been appointed sole agent, for the sale of Dr. J. J. Heintzelman's late Improved Truss, adapted to the different species of that complaint to which male, female, and children are subject. To enter into a lengthy detail of the advantages this Truss possesses above the great variety of Trusses (formed on different principles) that have been from time to time introduced to public notice, is deemed unnecessary, in all cases of radical cures performed by Doctor Heintzelman, he has used this Truss as an auxiliary in confining properly the parts, which ever has been the great desideratum, in which it may safely be assured that all other Trusses have been found deficient, in some respect.

To make a regular publication has been considered unnecessary, of the many certificates of its superiority over all other Trusses in confining the Rupture, by its close application to the parts, at the same time, producing neither pain or inconvenience. Those afflicted, will at once see the great utility of such a Truss, and to those we fearlessly state, that upon a trial, they will pronounce them superior to all others.

The subscriber has merely deemed it necessary to select a few of the many certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability.

Sir—In relation to the Truss constructed by Dr. H for Ruptures, it has my decided approbation as one possessing more elasticity together with convenience, and confining the parts than any I ever used, having made use thereof, during the time I was under his care for a radical cure. WILLIAM HARRISON,
Dec. 20, 1829. No. 83 Old Germantown Road.

Sir—It gives me pleasure to state to you, that during the time I was under the care of Dr. Heintzelman for a medical cure of Hernia, he requested me to make use of a Truss of his construction as an auxiliary to confine the intestines, which I found to answer better than any of the different constructed Trusses.

WM. MITCHELL,
January 1, 1830. Camden, N. J.

Sir—The Truss I bought of you, which you informed me was a new improvement, is the best I have ever had. I have used Trusses of various kinds for fifteen years, and find it superior to them all. Yours, with respect,
GEO. JOHNSON, Morrisville.
Mr. Jos. Reakirt. March 6, 1830.

The certificates of John Bunn, Geo. Spies, and Wm. W. Auner, are in the daily papers, and with 40 or 50 others of respectable persons, may be seen at the store of JOSEPH REAKIRT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, S. E. corner of Third and Callowhill streets.

N. B. A reasonable allowance to those who purchase to sell again. april 17—3m

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS Stolen from the enclosure of JOHN HUNT, in the Township of Kingsessing, in the County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, on the 12th of the 5 h month, 1830, a bright BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, part of the two hind feet white, a snip on his nose, tail nicked, and gay carriage, supposed about 10 years of age.

The Delaware County Society for the detection of Horse Thieves and recovery of Stolen Horses, will pay a reward of EIGHTY DOLLARS for the recovery of the above described Horse, and apprehension and conviction of the Thief; or, TWENTY DOLLARS for the Horse only. And TWENTY DOLLARS of the above reward, will be paid by the State for the Thief.
may 22—3t* JOHN SELLERS, jr. President.

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place; Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Board Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 12 to serve. Also, one 10 and 8 to serve.

Wanted several apprentices to different business. *Orders received for Coal of a superior quality.*
may 22—3t*

COMMERCIAL PENMANSHIP,

IN 12 LESSONS—Superior Style.

THE easy triple motion (new and genuine method) of the arm, hand, and fingers united, without lifting the pen as acquired in these lessons, is such an improvement, that when generally understood, will revolutionise the ART, and produce great economy of time and expense, in learning to WRITE WELL. Terms, most reasonable to those who make early application.—Instruction in Book-keeping as usual.

T. McLANAHAN, Accountant,
may 22—3t* Office 61 Arcade.

Splendid Luck for N. Canfield & Co.'s Customers!!

Combination 18 29 37 capital of		$40,000
19 30 52		10,000
* 1 8 57		6,000
* 1 22 57		1,000
*12 24 57		600
* 1 8 18		400
*26 29 37		300

* All sold by N. CANFIELD & Co.

Our Grand Union Canal Lottery, No. 2, for 1830, draws on Saturday the 5th June. Sixty Numbers—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	25	$100
1	10,000	51	50
1	2,500	51	40
1	1,000	51	30
5	1,000	102	25
5	500	102	20
5	400	1479	10
10	300	11475	5
20	200		

Price of Tickets only $5, halves 2 50, quarters 1 25.

Orders from the country promptly attended to if addressed to N. CANFIELD & Co. No. 22 South Third street, Philadelphia. Don't mistake the name and number. Congress Hall is directly opposite.
may 22—2t

General Deposit for Publishers,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

S. COLEMAN, Agent for Publishers of Books and Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.
may 22—tf

CARPENTER'S SARATOGA POWDERS,

For making Congress Spring or Saratoga Waters' equal to that fresh from the Springs.

THESE Powders are superior to the Seidlitz, being equally aperient, and at the same time possessing valuable tonic and chalybeate properties, and are consequently better adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions than any cathartic in use. There is no article of medicine ever introduced to public attention which has received in so short a period of time so high a degree of popularity, and which has been received with as general and almost universal satisfaction in so extensive a range of circulation. It is now scarcely twelve months since their first introduction in this city, in which time they have been sent to every city and most of the principal inland towns of the United States, and have given in all cases the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects; and have elicited from the faculty, and highly distinguished individuals in various places, voluntary acknowledgments of satisfaction, and decided expressions of high commendation upon their character and salubrious properties.

There is scarcely an individual in the United States who is not acquainted either by experience or report with the salutary effects of the Congress Spring at Saratoga. From thirty to fifty thousand persons annually visit these Springs, many from the remotest sections of the United States, and some from the West Indies and other foreign places. They have been found extremely useful in most complaints of the stomach, particularly in those where all other aperient medicines cannot be retained. They act as an aperient or alterative, and at the same time give tone and strength to the stomach and increase the digestive powers.

They are particularly valuable in dyspepsia and bilious diseases, and are conducive to health by acting as a tonic and imparting health to the constitution.

The water made with these powders possesses the same medicinal qualities, is as effectual in its operation and precise in taste, as that taken immediately from the springs. These powders are therefore recommended as a valuable remedy in all cases where the Saratoga Waters are prescribed. Manufactured and for sale only by GEO. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia. jan. 16—3m

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerloom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Bagging Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, rasing and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, screws of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
feb 20—6m*

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlap, Madeira & Co. Lennox Works, Chambersburg, Pa Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chissels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

CHEAP HAT & CAP STORE,
NO. 362 NORTH SECOND STREET.

BROWN & SEDDON, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they intend keeping a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's superior ELASTIC WATER-PROOF HATS

Also, Fur, Seal and Cloth CAPS, at the above Store, as well as at their extensive Fashionable Hat Manufactory, No. 361 NORTH FRONT STREET.

Bespoke Hats made to any shape, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice, equal in quality and durability to any in the Union.

N. B. Several hundreds of second hand Hats; Wool, Sea-grass, Tarpaulin, and Oil Cloth covered Hats, wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash. mar. 27—3m

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,		
UPPER do. do. do. do.		
CALF SKINS, do. do. do.		
Harness Leather,	Rag Hides,	Morocco Skins,
Bridle do.	Lining do.	Lining do.
Skirting do.	Japan do	Binding do.
Chaise Hides,	Book Skins,	Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice. feb. 6—4 mo

B. ROBINSON,
No. 62 MARKET STREET
One door above Strawberry st.
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES,
And Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, with three sets of glasses, calculated to serve a person 15 years without further expense. A large assortment of the above, together with a variety of other goods, in this line, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. feb 27—3m

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS STORE.

CHALKLEY SOMERS, No. 107 1-2 NORTH SECOND, between Arch and Race streets, has just received 500 pieces Painted Muslins, foreign and domestic prints, some of which are elegant, new style, and very cheap; 30 pieces Crape de Lyon, buttiste, barege, bombazines, and Norwich crapes; 25 pieces new style and fancy stripe Rouen and imperial merino cassimeres, new style vestings, &c. Also, an assortment of superfine, middling and low priced cloths and cassimeres, Irish linen, long lawns, and linen cambric; cambric, jaconet, mull, book, and figured Swiss muslins, new style fancy bdkfs., Italian luteering cravats.

SILK GOODS, consisting in part of Gros de Naples, Gros de ladies, Gros de Berlin, Broeade, Mantua Florences, &c. Also, the usual variety of Domestic Goods; such as sheetings, shirtings, plaids, striped checks, Pittsburgh cord, cotton canvass, a very stout article for awnings and wagon covers, &c. All of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at a small advance on the auction prices. The inhabitants of the city and country are respectfully invited to call. 5th mo. 1—3m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the neverfailing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where applications can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

Potter's Paper Ware House

REMOVED to No. 23 MINOR STREET, below Sixth, where may be had every description of PAPER manufactured in the United States, at the lowest mill prices, on a liberal credit, or discount for cash. mar. 27—tf

REMOVAL.

GEORGE VOGEL, proprietor of the SORREL HORSE TAVERN, No. 39 North Second street, begs leave to tender his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and informs them that he will, in consequence of rebuilding, occupy house No. 28 North Second street, opposite the old stand, for a few months. And he also informs his friends and customers, that he intends to occupy the new house as soon as finished.

N. B. The Stables are now and will continue to be kept in good order. Entrance to Stables from Chancery Lane, between Front and Second streets, in Arch, and also from Second and Front streets, in Coomb's Alley. Every attention will be paid by stopping at No. 28. april 17—tf

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and leger hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—4m

CONSUMPTION.
EFFECTS OF THE PULMEL.

THE following are two striking instances of cures performed by the *Pulmel*, among many lately communicated to us.

A young Millwright, of Wilmington, Delaware, in a confirmed consumption, confined to his room, and given up by his physician, was able to ride out after taking 3 bottles of Pulmel, and was restored to excellent health after taking 6 bottles. Communicated by Dr. T. Harlan.

Mrs B——, of Philadelphia, labouring under a compound consumption of long standing, and given up by Dr. Parrish, was cured by a few bottles of Pulmel, within few months. Communicated by Mr. Reakirt.

The Pulmel sold as usual by the principal Druggists of Philadelphia, and also in the principal Cities of the United States. A pamphlet distributed gratis to applicants. april 24—tf

PHILADELPHIA
PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 28 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

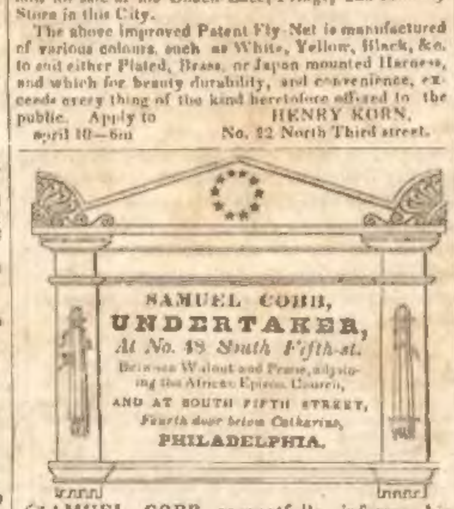
N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual.
nov. 28—6m

PATENT FLY-NET,

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City.

The above improved Patent Fly-Net is manufactured of various colours, such as White, Yellow, Black, &c. to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN,
april 10—6m No. 22 North Third street.



SAMUEL COBB respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues open his ready made COFFIN ESTABLISHMENT at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business, can be procured at the shortest notice and the utmost punctuality, at the most reasonable prices.

HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, ICE BOXES, of a superior quality; together with Ice, and every other requisite, on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards disinterment, he would beg leave to state, that he has invented a preventive, which can be examined at the Establishment, No. 48 South Fifth Street.

N. B. Attendance will be given at all times and all hours. may 15—3m

Imperial Fine Wrapping Paper.

A QUANTITY for sale at this Office.
may 1—tf

Corset Manufactory,
NO. 53 PINE STREET,
SEVENTH DOOR ABOVE SECOND STREET, NORTH SIDE.

MRS. E. BARGER respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has taken the above stand and intends carrying on the business in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of the above articles.

N. B. Country merchants and others can be supplied at the shortest notice and at reduced prices. may 8—4t

THE CASKET:
Flowers of Literature, Wit, and Sentiment.

A MONTHLY Periodical, each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one copperplate and several wood engravings, forming, at the end of the year, a volume of 600 pages, when an elegant title page and general index are added.

The following is a brief enumeration of the general heads under which the contents of the Casket are distributed:—

Historical and Biographical Sketches—Moral Essays—Views of American Scenery; Music, Botany, and other articles in the less abstruse walks of science—Amusing miscellany, consisting of poetry, anecdotes, tales, &c. It will be the aim of the publisher to make the Casket a repository of useful and entertaining matter.

Published monthly, at $2 50 a year payable in advance, or $3 50 if not paid during the year. Orders, free of postage, will meet with prompt attention. The mail is a safe conveyance for ordering copies and enclosing remittances. SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.
No. 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
April 24—tf

STOCKLEY & BIRCH, TAILORS.

HAVE removed from 163 to 186 Chesnut street, the second door above the U. S. Bank, and opposite their former stand. They make use of the present opportunity to tender their grateful acknowledgements to their friends and customers for past favours, and respectfully solicit them in future.

They have on hand extra super blue, black, and fancy cloths and cassimeres with an extensive assortment of fancy and plain silks, Marseilles, Valencia and toilinet vestings, which will be made to order, in the best manner. Also, constantly on hand and in great variety, fancy silk pocket bdkfs. and cravats, stocks, collars, gloves, suspenders, &c. may 1—tf

HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber at No. 51 Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets, to wit:

Rocky Mountain Beaver,	Drab and Black Banding,
Canada Muskrat Skins,	Do. do. Binding,
Russia Hare do.	Shivers and Roans, assorted colours,
Muskrat Fur,	Linings, Brodes & Looping,
Raw coney Fur,	Tips, plain and embossed,
Carroted do. do.	Figured Satin, for Tips,
Otter and Seal Fur,	Polongs, Velvets, Buckles &c.
Spanish and Saxony Hat,	
Felts and Bodies,	

All will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

Also, a general assortment of men's fine and coarse hats. RICHARD TRYON, Jr.
may 1—3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber presents his acknowledgements to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits its continuance. His stock at present consists of a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, principally of his own manufacture, and will be sold low for cash. Amongst which are gentlemen's fine copper nailed boots for $2 50; ladies' everlasting slippers, for 87½, to $1 25, with a good assortment of children, Misses and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes of any description, made to measure, and warranted good. SAMUEL D. BREED,
april 3—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Creditors of JAMES SMITH, late of the township of Newlin, in the county of Chester, are hereby notified, that the subscribers will attend at the public house of Samson Babb, in the Borough of West Chester, in said county, on Saturday, the 5th day of June next, for the purpose of making distribution among the said Creditors, in proportion to their respective just demands, of all monies that have come to our hands, for the purpose aforesaid.

JOHN WORTH,
FRANCIS CARPENTER,
SAMSON BABB, } Trustees under a domestic attachment.
may 15—4t

DAWSON'S
ALE AND PORTER.

JOHN C. RUHLMAN, 18 FRANKLIN PLACE, informs his friends and the public that he continues to Bottle Dawson's Ale and Porter, and a choice assortment of Cider, for home consumption and exportation. may 8—tf

E. HENLEY & CO.

NO 4 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE just received and opened a large assortment of Fashionable Spring Millinery, consisting in part of a large and handsome assortment of English Straw Cottagers, all sizes and qualities. Children and Ladies' Gimp Bonnets; White Straw, Bud and Pink Narrative Hats. Men and Boy's Palm Leaf Hats, English Dunstable Hats.

A handsome assortment of Bettiste, for Hose Bonnets.

do.	do.	Cambric,	do. do.
do.	do.	Artificial Flowers.	
do.	do.	Straw Bands and Straw Platt.	

Which, together with their former stock, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. april 17—6t

WOOD TURNING

JOHN FULTON, No. 3 BANK, South side of the Pennsylvania Bank, the Merchants' Coffee House, respectfully informs Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the public that having erected a STEAM ENGINE, he is enabled to execute the largest order in the shortest notice, and as such to ensure to his friends and customers the satisfaction. Constantly on hand a general assortment of Bed Posts. may

CEDAR TUBS

ship is warranted. All orders will be promptly attended to. The Subscriber has also a large assortment of Wooden Ware, of all kinds, such as Curled Maple Tubs, Bowls, Baskets, &c.
GIDEON COX.
No. 337 Market Street, N. W. corner of Philadelphia.

An Apprentice wanted to the Coopering.
may 15—1tt

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of BRADWAY, deceased, will make payment to Thomas Bradford, jr. Esq. No. 5 Sansom street, authorised to receive the same; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present the same for settlement. CLARISSA H. BRADWAY, Adm'x
may 8—4t*

ALLEN WARD,
NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium system of TAILORING, which must not infringe upon his patent. He is with unparalleled patronage, to furnish Tailors with quarterly publications of the ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, &c. of each modern improvement in Tailoring, $10 per annum.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,

SOUTH West corner of Eighth and Locust streets, Philadelphia. The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he continues to teach in all the branches of an English education, and is grateful to those who have favoured him with their patronage, and humbly asks a continuance of the same. Satisfactory reference will be give to those who desire it.

Private lessons will be given in Writing and Grammar. Young ladies wishing to acquire a knowledge of Grammar, may attend in the afternoon of each day, at any hours which may best suit their convenience. mar. 27—3m J. H. CH

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,
NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has [illegible] assortment of Coffins of [illegible] plain and ornamented.

Also, most of every description ready prepared at the shortest notice, and he made to order. Undertakings of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearses, hack boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours.

WILLIAM M. EVANS,
(PATENT.)
UNALTERABLE
CHECKS,
NOTES, DRAFTS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Manufactured No. 2 Decatur Philadelphia.
march 15—3m

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. Has constantly informs his friends and the public in general, that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting of superior quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpets, made on the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street.

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at moderate terms, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 173 Chesnut street, directly opposite the Post Office, back corner of Hudson's Alley.